The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE TRUSTS ARE A HEAVY LOAD FOR McKINLEY.

A Howling Storm Raised by the Attorney General's View of Trusts.—Bryan Will Dine Only With Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Whew? such a rumpus has not taken place during the present administration as is now raging around the head of Attorney General Griggs. It's all about a letter that Griggs wrote about trusts, containing opinions that the remainder of the administration are afraid to stand for. Some of his fellow members of the Cabinet have said a few things to Griggs but it is understood that their remarks will be entirely forgotten when Mr. McKinley returns and empties the vials of his wrath on him. Some of the administration hangers-on say that Griggs was buncoed into writing the letter by his correspondent, who asked for the information, stating that he was a Republican, and that he would not have written it had he supposed it would be published. Of course, everybody knew that the administration was not unfriendly to the trusts, with which Boss Hanna has such close business relations, but, in deference to voters who do not share in the profits of the trusts, it has been understood by those who are close to the throne that an anti-trust plank has to be inserted in the next Republican platform, meaningless, of course, to head off the Democratic claim that the Republicans are responsible for all the trusts. Mr. Griggs must have known this. Yet, he wrote as follows, to a correspondent unknown to him personally, concerning trusts: "As a matter of fact, all of the companies which you refer to as now organizing for the purpose of securing complete or partial monopoly of different branches of manufacture, are similar to the sugar combination, and are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. If amenable to any law they are amenable to the laws of the respective states." But the following was the gem of the letter: "With reference to these large combinations of capital, which are now forming, my own judgment is that the danger is not so much to the community at large as it is to the people who are induced to put their money into the purchase of the stock." There is nothing in this situation to make Democrats mad, but a prominent Republican, after a number of unprintable things, said: "The Attorney General has gratuitously made the announcement that the government is powerless to prevent or regulate the formation of combinations of capital to control the manufacture of the necessaries of life, and he winds up this remarkable statement with a flippant remark about the danger of investing in trust stocks. Mr. Griggs is in a fair way to become a second Burchard to the Republican party."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who never minces words when he expresses an opinion, said of Col. Bryan's refusal to attend the Belmont Jefferson banquet; "Bryan made the hit of his career when he refused to attend the Belmont $10 dinner. Not one of the crowd would ever vote the Democratic ticket anyhow. Bryan's position brings him closer to the people. Consorting with renegades would estrange them from him. He will certainly be renominated in 1900. The Chicago platform will be re-affirmed, and the Democracy will win."

The heavy price of American life and blood paid for our new victories over the Filipinos in the heavy fighting of the last three days, in consequences of the movement of Gen. Otis against Aguinaldo, adds interest to this plain talk from Senator Mason, who is now in Washington. "I find," said Senator Mason," a pronounced change of sentiment among men with whom I talk. Substantial business men who three months ago were red-hot for expansion, now say they have had enough of it. I ask them how about the prestige of their country, and they say they care little about the prestige derived from conquering such men, but that the taxes resulting are what they fear. The idea of calling those Filipinos rebels as some of our newspapers persist in doing is unjust They have never taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. They wanted independence from the start and they said so. They will always hate us and nothing is to be gained by conquering them. Even if we do overcome them, they will turn around and poison our people. I have just learned from the Surgeon-General's office that 21 per cent. of our men out there are afflicted with a loathsome disease. This is a bad beginning for our army. I am not a high moralist, and not so much opposed to stealing in itself; but I do question the judgment of a man who steals a red-hot stove that he is in no position to carry off. Such a thief is a fool. The attempt of the U. S. to steal the liberty of the Filipinos is of the same sort. I believe the American people are waking up to this question."

"It is a little odd," said a prominent New Yorker, "that none of the shrewd newspaper men have nosed out the inwardness of the sudden friendship of Boss Platt for Teddy Roosevelt. The guess that Platt, who has been a guest at Teddy's Albany home, was grooming Teddy to be a candidate against McKinley for the Republican nomination for President next year, is away off. Platt pledged the New York delegation to McKinley in the early days of the present administration, and his jollying of Teddy is for the purpose of preventing his trying to interfere with the carrying out of that pledge. Watch the result, and you will see that this is straight."

GOV. ROSEVELT TESTIFIES.

Commander of the Rough Riders Says the Beef Was Not Fit to Eat.

The beef committee on Friday took the testimony of Governor Rosevelt, the gallant commander of the noted Rough Riders in Cuba. He testified as follows in New York:

"I wish to say unreservedly and without qualification that the canned roast beef which came under my observation in the war was an utterly unfit and unwholesome ration. It was at its best unpalatable, and at worst uneatable and unwholesome.

"The first I knew of any trouble with it, was when we lay on the transport outside the key there at Tampa. I saw a man, a big, redheaded fellow, named Ash, about to throw away the portion of meat which he had. I asked him whether he were seasick, or what was the matter, and he replied that the meat was bad. I told him that if he were a baby he had no business to enlist for the war, and left him at that. Afterward I heard complaints from others, and found later that complaint was general."

Q. Describe how the cans looked when opened.

"There was a layer on top that looked like slime. I think if we could have cooked this meat with potatoes and onions it might have been used by a great many of the men and been found palatable. But I could eat my hat then if cooked that way."

Conditions in the Philippines.

Although General Otis seems to believe that the end of Aguinaldo's rebellion is not far distant, the officials of the War Department and of the State Department view the situation differently. The Pilipinos are numerous, are recklessly sacrificing their lives and others are taking their places. Supplies are being taken to them from Japan, Germany or some other powers in covert sympathy with the rebellion. These conditions may continue indefinitely.

One of the naval officers who has seen service in the Orient, says: If Dewey can successfully blockade the island of Luzon he will be accomplishing wonders. If Otis can control that island and subjugate Aguinaldo there will be an end of the rebellion. It will be a difficult task, extending over many months, and probably over a year or more, to conquer Aguinaldo. That is now the object of the naval and military forces at Manila. Aguinaldo has strength and resources to enable him to keep up a bushwacking campaign for a long time. It is not unlikely that ultimately he will be bought with a price, as Spain bought him, but in that event he will be so circumstanced that he cannot return to the profitable business of inciting another rebellion."

She Stirred Them Up.

A female Sam Jones is stirring the people out in Missouri, says an exchange. In a sermon recently she said: "There is a man in this house who is untrue to his wife! I am going to throw this hymn book at him." She raised the book as if she was going to throw it, and every man in the house but one ducked his head, to avoid the book. Then she clistered the dodgers and lauded the one true man. It was afterward learned that he was deaf and dumb, and he would have been frightened, good man, if he had only known that she was to throw the hymnal, even at another.

I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER

Testifies Before the Bribery Investigation. Bob Was Tempted

One of the sensations before the bribery investigating committee, Thursday, 23, was the statement made by assemblyman Foster, of our county. He stated:

Shortly after the session opened and the speaker was named, I started out to make an active canvass, in order to be placed upon the appropriations committee, and also to be retained upon the orphans' school commission, of which I had been a member. The first thing I did was to see a number of leading Republicans, those who were supposed to be friends of speaker Farr.

Among many that I saw was Senator Martin and the governor, who were together at the time in the executive department. I made my statement before both of them that I had desire to be on the appropriations committee and to be retained on the orphans' school commission, inasmuch as I was an orphan myself.

Later on I approached Senator Martin and asked what my chances were. He smiled and said he did not think he could do me much good. Later I was approached by some one, whom I do not remember, who informed me, that Mr. Leach was the man to see.

Mr. Fow—Do you mean Mr. Frank Willing Leach?

Witness—Yes, Frank Willing Leach. I had never met Mr. Leach. I had heard of him being here. I called at the Lochiel hotel and was informed by some one that Mr. Leach would be in the speaker's room about 10 o'clock, I went to the speaker's room, remained some time, and Mr. Leach appeared and I was introduced to him. I stated to him that he was quite near to the speaker and I would have seen him before this time, but I had not known he was the man to see. I asked him to do what he could to be placed on the appropriations committee and also to be retained on the Orphans' school commission. There was not much said at that meeting, which was at my own seeking.

Later on—I don't remember how many days later—a page came to my desk in the House with a note from Mr. Leach to call at the speaker's room, which I did, and Mr. Leach then wanted to know what I could do for the "Old Man." That notwithstanding the statements of the leading Republicans, Democratic votes were necessary in order to bring about his election. I stated that my attitude was of such a nature that by my own choice I had myself interrogated by Democratic and Republican newspapers in the last campaign, and in that interrogation stated that if elected I would vote for the Democratic caucus nominee as long as his name would be before the joint convention; that in case of his withdrawal I would then vote for any reputable, qualified citizen as against M. S. Quay for senator.

I took it for granted that he understood my attitude, that I could do nothing for Mr. Quay. There was no occasion for him to turn me down on these committees; I had a right to be on them. He said that what I had been before in other sessions was ancient history; the question was, what would I do now? He stated that while it was generally supposed Speaker Farr arranged the committees, he was the man who made up the House committee; that the appointments I wanted would be held up two weeks, and that my action would govern his attitude in this direction.

I then stated that I would have to see the color of something, and that he hadn't anything he could give or anything I could accept to change my attitude. Mr. Leach then stated that in his judgment the election of M. S. Quay could not be secured but by Democratic votes.

Representative Foster went to say that he did not get the appointment, and that he had no conversation with Mr. Leach since.

His Skull Fractured.

Julius Steumpfie, a teamster on the Hyatt lumber job, near Lewisburg, hitched his team to a log in the woods Friday, and was dragging it along. The log rolled on the man's feet, knocked him down and rolled over him. His head was crushed against the root or a tree, fracturing the skull. He was found afterwards by his fellow workmen. The injured man was taken to the Williamsport hospital. His condition is critical. He is 28 years old and his parents reside at Elimsport.

Sold His Farm

Our friend and recent townsman, Enoch Sweeney, sold his farm near Boalsburg to Harry Shirk who takes possession in a short time. Mr. Sweeney purchased the farm only a few months ago and moved on it begining of this month. He advertises sale of his stock, etc., for April 7th.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS OCCUPYING THE PUBLIC MIND.

Happenings in the Town and the Surrounding Country of Timely Interest to All.

Oleomargarine.

A bill has been reported in the house from the committee on Agriculture, permitting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine in this state under certain rigid regulations. We have before us a copy of the bill which bears the following title:

"To regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine and other similar products to prevent fraud and deception by the manufacture and sale thereof as an imitation of butter the licensing of manufacturers and of dealers in the same and providing punishment for violations of the act and means for its enforcement."

The act permits the manufacture of these articles under such safeguards as are indicated in the title.

Representative Foster would be glad to have his constituents write him their sentiments in regard to this bill, so that he can cast his vote in accordance with their sentiments.

Census Officers.

There is no use to apply for a census position as yet. The enumerators will be selected by the supervisors and these officers will not be appointed until December, 1899. The supervisors will get only $1,000 and the enumerators, whose term of office will be limited to thirty days' duration, will only get $150 each. The special pension agents will receive $6 per day, together with necessary traveling and other expenses while on the road and $3 while doing office work. Very few appointments we find will be made before June, 1900.

Facts About Easter.

Easter will be here this year before spring is hardly started. It comes on Aptil 2, and is earlier this year than it has been for the past five years. Last year it fell upon the 10th of April, and in 1886 it came upon the 25th—the latest it ever comes. It will not arrive on the 25th again until 1943. As the date of Easter is fixed by calculating the first Sunday after the first full moon after the 23d day of March, the festival can occur as early as March 23, and has done so. In 1788 it fell upon that date, and in 1845-57, and in 1913 it will be repeated. In 1896 Easter came upon the 29th of March, which proved to be the coldest and most inclement day of the winter.

Set at Liberty.

In Blair county, a man convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, but who was granted a new trial by the supreme court, has been set at liberty because the county cannot afford the expense of a second trial. It is said to have cost the county $50,000 to secure the first conviction and it had no more money to spend. When justice comes so high that even the state cannot afford to secure it, it is about time to reduce the cost.

A Lock Factory.

Bellefonte has broken ground for the erection of a lock factory building 32x48 feet, 1½ stories high. The new plant is to be equipped with about a dozen machines. Castings will be made outside for the present. The new company, which is capitalized at $5,000 has secured the services of an experienced lock maker as foreman, and will enter the field of manufacture with bright prospects.

To Paint Their Church.

The Lutheran congregation will have their edifice painted this spring, and some few repairs made to the building. The expense of painting the structure will be provided for by the generous Mrs. Catharine Durst. The church council is consulting the architect about certain arrangements.

Death at Aaronsburg.

The wife of Edward Bressler died at Aaronsburg, on Sunday morning, of consumption, at the age of about 28 years. She leaves a husband and three small children. The funeral took place Wednesday, interment being made in the Lutheran cemetery.

Soon Closed.

The boro schools will soon close, having finished their seven months term. They have about one week yet to run. There will be several special terms opened immediately after.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MORE BRIBERY TESTIMONY.

Quayites Offer Bribes to Brown of Union and Lobaugh of Philadelphia.—Congressman Kulp a Briber.

The bribery investigation at Harrisburg, on Tuesday afternoon got out some new and startling facts about brides offered in Quay's behalf.

Mr. Brown, the member from Union, was called and swore he was offered $200 if he would miss the train in Philadelphia so as to avoid being present at the joint senatorial ballot. Mr. Brown refused, and then the offer to miss the train was raised to $300, and again Brown refused saying he was for Jenks for senator and not for anything would he assist to elect Quay.

He was then told he would get much more money if he would vote for Quay.

The committee demanded the name of the man making these offers. Brown refused because the man was an old friend and he made him a dear promise to keep his name a secret.

The chairman, Mr. Fow, then told Brown the committee had power to compel him to give the name or he would be imprisoned. Mr. Brown then said the man was congressman Kulp, called farmer Kulp.

Representative Laubach, of Philadelphia, testified that he was offered a position and five year's salary in advance if he would vote for Quay. This Laubach refused saying he was an anti-Quay man and his honor was involved.

Other testimony was heard of bribe offers involving other persons criminally aiding to get votes for Quay.

ON CLOSING THE FORM.

Farmer Kulp put his foot in up to his chin.

Leach, Kulp, and the other bribers, have this consolation—there is a Quay pardon board.

Farmer Kulp thought he did it up brown, and Leach fostered it.

Another battle was fought on Tuesday and won by our forces with a loss of about 100 killed.

From Washington come continued assurances that the war is near its end.

Three or four new trusts are incorporated each week and the thinking minds of the country are becoming greatly alarmed for the future.

Chris Magee and his squad Pittsburg assemblymen are getting tired of voting for Quay and announce they are ready to support some other fellow.

The act for a seven months school term, not less, has passed finally.

The bribery investigation is likely to close to-day, with every member having been sworn to testify.

So far as the evidence goes every Democrat who was tempted by brides has refused. Bravo!

Another briber discovered—representative Norton, of Wayne county, testified yesterday that Bob Evans, a Quay leader of Philadelphia, offered him $1000 cash down for his vote for the Quay jury bill which he indignantly refused.

Farmer Kulp telegraphed yesterday to chairman Fow, that he is innocent in the charges of attempting to bribe Mr. Brown, and was able to clear himself of the charge.

Thus far all the parties accused on sworn testimony of attempts to bribe members in the interest of Quay, have declared they were innocent.

A raging flood sunk a steamer on the Mississippi yesterday, by which 50 persons were drowned.

American and British ships shelled Samoan villages several days and many villages are in flames and the loss of life is great.

The names of the parties charged with attempting to bribe members of the legislature will be handed to the district attorney of Dauphin county for prosecution.

Fake Picture Agents.

Fake picture agents are said to have been actively at work at Jersey Shore last week. They arrived in town on Monday and registered at hotel Dunkle. They represented themselves to be in the picture enlarging business and carried samples with them. Each person wishing their photograph enlarged was required to deposit 50 cents. It is alleged that the men secured between $50 and $60 in this way and on Friday suddenly left the town leaving an unpaid board bill at hotel Dunkle.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The Curfew at Manila.

Little chillun, hurry in
When Otis rings dem bells!
Don't you dar go out ag'in,
When Otis rings dem bells!
Close the doahs all good and tight,
Lock de cellah foh de night—
Better all keep out of sight
When Otis rings dem bells!

Grab yo' guns all up an' run
When Otis rings dem bells!
Can't stay out to have no fun,
When Otis rings dem bells!
Turn the lights down, pull de blind,
Don't you lingah long behind.
You'll git took if you don't mind,
When Otis rings dem bells!

March goes out like a lion.

George Miller, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

Robert Hudson, Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $10.

E. R. McClellan has applied for trout fry to stock Tussey run.

Hiram Durst is now a Springmiller. Holt se grot dot drunne, Hiram.

Daniel Runkle, of Spring Mills, has moved on And. Corman's farm.

Lyman Smith isn't a fisherman, but he sold the first shad here this season

Anna Bresler died at Aaronsburg on Sunday in her 29th year.

The wife of Jacob Moyer, of near Loganton, died Friday morning, aged 49 years.

All kinds of weather the past week; spring, winter, storm, rain, snow, cloudy and sunshine.

J. B. Musser, of Zerby station, purchased a farm in Sugar valley, and has moved on it.

John Breon sold his farm in the east end of Brush valley to a Mr. Bower, of Haines twp.

Very unfavorable reports reach us as to the condition of the grain fields in this county.

During the past week we had at least two kinds of weather each day, and no senator elected yet.

W. J. Mauck, of Nittany, moves to Millheim, where he has bought Cyrus Brungart's meat market.

Wm. Colyer desires it known that he has very suitable accommodations for a laundry, with or without steam, near the railroad station.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday April 2: At Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; Tusseyville 2 p. m.

Rev. Dr. Fischer, of the Shamokin Lutheran charge, on Sunday last had a rededication of his church which has been remodeled at an expense of $2500.

NOTICE.—All are cordially invited to attend the Easter services to be held in the Lutheran church of Centre Hall next Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock.

J. M. Rearick, Pastor.

Farmer Kulp has had extensive lumber operations on this side the county for a number of years and got into congress on the landslide four years ago, and next summer may get some where else.

Jared Kreamer and family are now Rebersburgers, where Jared is building a house, having sold his former house. Sorry to lose Mr. Kreamer, as he was one of our most esteemed citizens.

How many of the Reporter's readers remember away back when letters were written on a sheet of foolscap, folded and sealed with wafer or sealing wax, postage being 5 and 10 cents? Envelopes were introduced later.

Samuel Yoder is dead at Ligonier, Ind. In 1831 he married, and during the 23 years he and his wife lived together he never spoke a word to her. Since her death Yoder married four times, and each wife left him because of the strange habit of never speaking to her. He left an estate of thousands of dollars, but had few friends. Neither of his two children attended his funeral.

The Penn'a Odd Fellows' Anniversary Association, which meets April 25, in Bellefonte, will be attended by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Samuel McKeever will hold a special session of the Grand Lodge at 7 p. m., for the purpose of admitting Past Grands, and at 8 p. m., he will open a Lodge of Instruction to all members of the Scarlet Degree. The grand parade at 2 in the afternoon.

Minnie Brown, a pretty young woman from Pennsylvania, who visited Union City, Ky., recently, while there became infatuated with a young man. An engagement followed a short courtship, and she returned to her home in this state to prepare for the wedding. She carried with her a photograph of her intended husband, which she showed her parents, who recognized in it a likeness of a long lost son. The young man had left home when a mere child and his parents afterward moved into Pennsylvania, and he entirely lost remembrance of them.

"Peace Hath Her Victories

No less renowned than war," said Milton, and now, in the Spring, is the time to get a peaceful victory over the impurities which have been accumulating in the blood during Winter's hearty eating. The banner of peace is borne aloft by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It brings rest and comfort to the weary body racked by pains of all sorts and kinds. Its beneficial effects prove it to be the great specific to be relied upon for victory. Hood's *never disappoints.*

Salt Rheum—"My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well." ESSIE E. MAPLESTONE, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, headaches and sinking spells, but Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

They Never Sleep.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Among fish it is now positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all. Also that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

Professor (to his young wife as they come out of the church after the wedding)—So, now we are each other's forever, Emma. Wife—Yes, Ferdinand, but you had better make a note of it or else you'll forget it.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

From Head to Foot.

For all aches, from head to foot, St. Jacobs Oil has curative qualities to reach the pains and aches of the human family, and to relieve and cure them promptly.

PROPER TIME FOR A BATH.

Some of the General Rules Which Health Dictates.

Regarding the proper time for a bath, a simple general rule may be given, says Woman's Life. Take cold baths on rising in the morning and warm ones just before retiring. In taking Turkish or Russian baths the hour need not be considered, except as in all baths, none of which should be taken less than an hour or so before or after meals. Where it is possible, use fresh, clean rainwater for the bath. This is the nearest approach to distilled water, which is too expensive for general use. Soft water is next best to rainwater, and a little borax or ammonia in hard water will soften it. Brisk rubbing should always follow a bath; then the bath will do all that is claimed for it in the way of renovating the person, invigorating the system, increasing the fineness and softness of the skin and making one look and feel younger. Cleanliness of the skin has a great effect on the general health, and it is well known that if one has been exposed to infection the best thing to do by way of precaution is to take a hot bath immediately. It is a mistake to remain too long in a tepid bath. Thirty minutes should be the limit. Throughout the winter and early spring it is best, if one is at all liable to chills, to take one's bath at night, just before going to bed. If taken in the daytime, brisk exercise of dumbbell practice is highly beneficial.

COMFORTABLE TIP FOR MEN.

Why a New Orleans Bachelor Nails His Slippers Fast.

"Up in my den," said a New Orleans bachelor who lives in a couple of quaintly furnished rooms in a business block downtown, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "between the fireplace and the first bookcase on the left, you will find two large slippers nailed to the wall, some four feet above the wainscoting. The heels of the slippers are quite close together, the toes spread slightly outward, and, being made of brightly flowered drugget, they look not unlike two enormous particolored beetles, clinging to the wall with folded wings. They are not, however, intended as ornaments, but have a very homely and practical purpose. When I retreat to my den at night, take down the book that suits my mood, get into a comfortable, ragged old jacket, turn the lamp just right and light my pipe—when I have performed these preliminary ceremonies I place a chair directly in front of the slippers, insert my feet in their depths and lean back with the blissful consciousness that I can't possibly tip over and break my neck. I am anchored, so to speak, to the wall, and the light is so arranged as to make the position the best possible one for reading. My friends claim that the habit is pulling out my legs to an abnormal length, but I don't let that worry me. I'm thinking of having the scheme copyrighted."

Increase in Woolens.

The United States census of 1810 showed the existence of twenty-four woolen factories and 1,682 fulling mills. The majority of these were located in New England, and practically the balance in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Each New England state, with the exception of Vermont, at that time had mills employed in the manufacture of army and navy cloths, cloths for the negroes of the south, and blankets. The production of broadcloth was confined to half a dozen mills.

Senator Turpie Takes His Turn.

Senator Turpie of Indiana says he never carries a watch, because people used to bother him by asking the time. "I thought I'd try my turn at bothering somebody else about the time," says the senator.

Any Girl Can Tell

A physician who makes the test and is honest about it can tell you that, in many cases, the number of red corpuscles in the blood is doubled after a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

That this means good blood may not be entirely clear from the doctor's statement, but any girl who has tried the pills can tell you that it means red lips, bright eyes, good appetite, absence of headache, and that it transforms the pale and sallow girl into a maiden who glows with the beauty which perfect health alone can give.

Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect the pill best adapted for this particular ill.

Frank B. Trout, of 103 Griswold Ave., Detroit, Mich., says: "At the age of fourteen we had to take our daughter from school on account of ill health. She weighed only 90 pounds, was pale and sallow and the doctors said she had anæmia. Finally we gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When she had taken two boxes she was strong enough to leave her bed, and in less than six months was something like herself. To-day she is entirely cured, and is a big, strong, healthy girl, weighing 130 pounds, and has never had a sick day since."—*Detroit Evening News.*

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., 50 per box.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Variation of Cultivated Plants---Moles in the Garden---Tin Cans in Early Gardening---Using Sprouting Grain For Seed, Etc.

Variation of Cultivated Plants.

Most of the forest trees have very little variation from their original stock when grown from seed. With trees that have been long in cultivation, the variation is so much greater that the only way to secure the identical variety desired is by budding and grafting. It is probable that cultivation and better care given to trees and plants has much to do with making new and better varieties. It is after seasons that are unusually favorable to fruit of all kinds that the best varieties have been originated. It is always worth while to plant the seed of extra choice fruit and see what variety will come from it.

Moles in the Garden.

It is said that kerosene oil poured into a mole run and then covered up will drive the creatures away. Bisulphide of carbon will kill them if it reaches them; pour into the mole run about a gill of carbon bisulphide and immediately cover it over; the fumes will penetrate the runs for some distance and will kill the moles if present. Small bits of meat containing a very little strychnine will kill the animals if eaten by them. Grains of corn soaked in strychnine and water, placed in the runs, are also said to be destructive if eaten.—Vick's Monthly.

Tin Cans in Early Gardening.

Early gardening by means of starting plants in a hotbed and transplanting is not always attended with the greatest success on account of the growth of the plants being checked when replanted. This is caused by disturbing the roots and change of soil. This difficulty can be eliminated by the following plan. Melt the top and bottom from old tin cans. Also remove the solder from the seam, tying a cord or wire about it to keep it in shape. Fill with rich soil and plant seeds which have been soaked in warm water for a day or so to insure rapid germination, and place in a warm, sunny place or hotbed.

There will be ample depth of soil for the plant to make a good growth before resetting. As soon as it is warm enough the plant can be set out in the garden. To do this, make a hole in the bed large enough to set the can in. Remove the cord or wire holding the can together, spread it open and let the contents slip out into the hole. Pack the earth closely about this and your plant is replanted without changing the soil or injuring the roots in any way. The cans can be laid away for use next spring. Plants started in this way will have two or three weeks the start of others.—New England Homestead.

Using Sprouted Grain for Seed.

Several experiments were conducted at the Agricultural College at Guelph, Conn., by sowing winter wheat which was unsprouted, slightly sprouted, considerably sprouted, and badly sprouted, in order to find out the comparative value of each. The results of these experiments were very similar, and clearly showed that the sound grain was the poorest. The exact record of one test is as follows: Fifty sound grains were planted in one box; fifty grains which were slightly sprouted in box two; fifty grains considerably sprouted in box three, and fifty grains badly sprouted in box four. In about two weeks after the grains were planted the crop in box one showed eighty per cent. germinated, and the plants an average of three and a half inches in height; in box two, sixty-six per cent. of the plants germinated and the plants averaged two and three-quarter inches in height; in box three, sixteen per cent. of the seeds germinated and the plants averaged one and a quarter inches in height. The crop from the sprouted seed was uneven in growth, some of the plants being much stronger than others.

Growing Calves With Little Milk.

There are so many uses of the skimmilk on every farm that we do not wonder if it is often begrudged to the calf, which will take all the skimmilk that its dam gives, and if it have no other feed will only be moderately thrifty. The truth is that while some milk seems to be necessary to the calf's well being, it can be made to grow with very little, provided its other food is properly proportioned. Milk alone is very hard to digest, especially if all the cream is out of it. A tea made by boiling clover hay of the second growth until most of its nutrition is soaked out of it, mixed with one-third of its bulk of skimmilk and thickened by boiling a handful of oatmeal, will be eaten with greater relish than the skimmilk alone, and thus leave some of the skimmilk for pigs and poultry, either of which will make better use of it than the calf, so far as profit is concerned.

If it is desired to make the calf's coat shine, put a teaspoonful of linseed meal in each mess of porridge or beef tea. This will also help to keep the bowels in the right condition, which is very important, as on good digestion the whole after value of the animal depends. The only danger with such feed for calves that are to be bred for cows is that they will become too fat. If this occurs in calfhood, the thick neck and heavy head will show plainly that the animal is spoiled for a milker. All that should be expected of a calf up to its first year is that it be kept thriftily growing. By this time if a heifer it will come in heat and should be bred as early as possible, to develop the mammary glands early, and thus increase the tendency to put most of the nutriment digested into the milk pail, instead of fat on other parts of the body. This is better done on a diet composed of clover tea, which has the kind of nutrition required to make growth, than it has when the calf is fed mainly with skimmilk and other feed is given to supplement its deficiencies. The calf should also be taught to eat dry clover hay as early as possible, and after it is a few months old, oat meal sprinkled on moistened cut hay should be substituted for the liquid or semi-liquid porridge. If succulent food is required in the calf's first winter it had much better be given in the form of roots or ensilage.—American Cultivator.

To Get the Most Out of Sheep.

Just at present breeding for mutton pays better than breeding for wool, but as there is always the possibility of the price of wool soaring up to higher figures, it is necessary to keep this product of the sheep well in sight. It was not many years ago that wool was the first consideration and mutton only a side issue. Naturally, with this change, the character of the breed of sheep has also changed. The large breeds, take the country right through, are not as much in general favor as the medium size, and this is due to the fact that they give the most return for a certain amount of food. They have less fat than the large breeds, and their meat is better marbled. In selling sheep for mutton the fat rarely brings the farmer in much return. The butcher knows that consumers want good lean meat only moderately mixed with layers of fat, and when he sees an excessively fat sheep he is apt to discount the mutton.

The medium sized breeds will, as a rule, grow as fast as any breed on a system of food, and along with their tendency to make a good marbled mutton they are apt to produce a better grade of wool.

This wool is also found on their bodies in a very compact form, which in the end gives to the medium sheep as large a crop as that obtained from the heavier and overgrown breeds.

A medium sized breed that is both a fair wool producer and a good maker of fine mutton, is always a good investment. There may be seasons when they will not add a very large profit to the farmer's work, but in the aggregate they will yield satisfactory results. Pound for pound, the best breeds of sheep will make more money than pigs, although the swine have been considered the best investment of all farm animals for the poor man. A good breed of sheep will make a pound of mutton at less cost for food than the best breed of pigs. It will take the sheep a longer time to do this, but in the end the cost will be in favor of the sheep. On the whole, mutton brings as much per pound in most markets as pork. If the price and cost of raising the meat of the two animals were evenly balanced, the favor would still be for the sheep. The wool is an item that would unbalance the scales, and tip them decidedly in favor of the sheep. Finally, the sheep of fine breed are always prolific and never fail to raise a crop of good, saleable lambs if properly treated. To get the most out of them we must consider the mutton, wool and the lamb items—all three of which are very profitable and important.—E. P. Smith in Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

Practical Dairy Rules.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.

When cans are hauled far they should be full and carried in a spring wagon.

In hot weather, cover the cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean wet blanket or canvas or covered milk box.

Milk utensils for farm or dairy use should be made of metal and have all the joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Do not haul waste products back to the farm or dairy in the same cans used for delivering milk. When this is unavoidable insist that the skimmilk or whey tank be kept clean.

Cans used for the return of skimmilk or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

Clean all dairy utensils by thoroughly rinsing them in warm water. Then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water, in which a cleaning material is dissolved. Then rinse and lastly sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

After cleaning keep utensils inverted, in pure air, and sun if possible, until wanted for use.

Force of Waves.

n a high gale, mile long waves, 200 feet from trough to trough, and 40 feet high, roar along the sea at twenty miles an hour with a weight of 60,000 pounds for every foot of its length. Upon these a 600-foot ship such as the New York or the Paris will rise like a floating leaf, but if the ill-fated ship drifts upon a lee-shore, blows of 100,000 tons, delivered with remorseless fury, crush it like an eggshell.

The Mexican's Hat.

The Mexican wears a hat covered with gold and silver braid, that is usually worth more than all the rest of his family's wardrobe; and it is this, together with the gay striped blanket and the swagger of the fellow, that gives him such an air of stage make-up.

SOMETHING ABOUT COCOANUTS.

A Promising Field of Commercial Industry in Our New Island Possessions.

"There are three stages of different conditions through which the milk of the cocoanut passes, in each of which it is excellent," said Captain Nathan Truelove, sometime master of a trading craft in the South Pacific Islands. He had paused at a fruiterer's stand and was examining a pile of cocoanuts in the husk displayed there with an air of interest. "The first is when the meat and milk in the green cocoanut have not yet seperated and are blended together in a semi-fluid pulp, about of the consistency of a water ice, and may be scooped out and eaten with a spoon. The second is when the meat is newly hardened against the inside of the shell and the hollow within is filled with the fragrant, cooling milk, one of the most beautiful and refreshing draughts that a man can find in the tropical lands. The third stage, to which few people outside the tropics are initiated, is when the cocoanut is sprouting and the embryo palm tree, formed from the milk, and the best of the meat lies in the hollow that is left, a kernel within a kernel, so to speak, and one of the daintiest morsels that a man ever lifted to his mouth. I was in hopes to find a sprouting cocoanut among these, but there is none. Here is where the green sprouts are to be looked for—in the monkey's face, as the boys say—the three round depressions which they call a mouth and eyes in the small end of the nut.

"What we call milk in the cocoanut the South Sea people call water. Cocoanut milk with them is the kernel grated fine and mixed with this fluid. The resulting compound is of the consistency of cream, milk-white in color and delicious to the taste. It is so rich that one can eat but little of it directly, and it is principally used, mixed with other substances, in preparing dessert dishes and as a frosting for cake. In the Micronesian and other tropical Pacific Island groups the cocoa palm grows everywhere that enough earth can be found above the coral reefs to give its roots a hold, and is the most all-round useful tree there is. Its nuts serve the natives for food and drink and are a chief resource for barter.

"The juice drawn from the undeveloped flowers of the cocoa palm just before their budding is swet and pleasant to the taste, and is often given to sickly or weaning children. When allowed to ferment it becomes 'toddy,' the favorite tipple of South Sea Islanders, and by distillation the fermented juice yields a potent liquor, resembling the East India arrack and known by the same name. Boiled down and sugared, the palm juice makes the jaggeree which the Japanese bumboatmen bring out to sell to the passengers and sailors of ships that put in at Batavia and other parts of Java. The wood of the cocoa palm, commercially known as porcupine wood, is valuable in the making of furniture and house trimmings, and from the husks of the nuts are made the coir rope which serves as rigging for native craft, and is worked into mats and baskets.

"It is in the production of copra that the cocoa palm has its chief commercial value. Copra is the meat of the cocoanut dried for export, to be used in the making of oil. In earlier times the South Sea natives grated the cocoanut meat and expressed the oil themselves in a rude lever press, to barter with cruising traders for tobacco, liquor, and trinkets. Now the meat is cut by them into pieces of such size and shape as will enable them to pack it to the best advantage and is mostly sent to regular ports of shipment, where the owners receive pay in goods or money. The copra is shipped to Europe or America to factories where the oil is expressed to be applied to a variety of uses. Cocoa stearin is much used in candle making, and the oil enters largely into the marine soap which can be used for toilet or laundry purposes in sea water. When it is considered that 1,000 nuts will make 500 pounds of copra, which will yield twenty-five gallons of oil, one of the most commercial possibilities of our new Philippine possessions becomes evident."—The Sun.

Instruments of The Cuban Bands.

Some of the Cuban bands are equipped with modern instruments, played by musicians who know how to use them. Others are made up of instruments of all kinds that will make noises and are played by people having knowledge neither of time nor tune. Some queer-looking pieces are seen in some of these collections. Among them is one shaped like a Jonah's gourd and looking very much like it. A rude bow is scraped across this, a scratching and screeching noise being the result of the friction. The instrument, if it can be so termed, is a time-keeper more than a musical piece. Its player manages to keep time with his fellows, the notes omitted not sounding discordant, even if not musical. The favorite selection of all the bands is the Cuban national air, a sweetly sad and plaintive composition. It is played in season and out of season, never lacking an opportunity for its production, since the people seem to have an endless stock of holidays and festive occasions. As one American put it, the Cuban week is made up of holidays and Sundays, with the latter the greatest of them all.—Chicago Record.

A Trick of the Wood Duck.

There was some trouble among the wood ducks in one of the cages in the centre of the floor one day during the Sportsmen's Show in New York City. One of the beautiful birds had evidently incurred the ill will of two or three of the others, and the poor little fellow was being hard pushed to save his crop of feathers from being all plucked out. To the spectators who watched the fight from outside the cage, it looked like a football game. Two of the aggressive party would corner the offender and then grab him by the feathers as he would try to run away. First, the little fellow tried to shake off his pursuers by jumping up against the network, but he invariably fell down on his back and he finally gave this up. Then he resorted to a new trick and the old huntsmen smiled as they saw how he outwitted his enemies just as others of his species had outwitted them. Whenever he was close pressed he dived under the water and swam half the length of the little tank before he came up again. Sportsmen who have tried to catch a wounded duck will appreciate the difficulty of the avenging comrades of this clever bird.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN WORKMEN BEST.

A Candid English Trade Journal Makes a Gratifying Admission.

Says the Engineering Magazine: It has been the uniform experience of American engineers with whom I have come in contact, who have had occasion to employ European workmen, that the European is totally at a loss if he has to tackle any problem for which he has not been trained, or that deviates to any extent from his routine work. The boasted superiority of thorough English workmanship is a myth. The thoroughness for which the German is phenomenal, in some respects, surely does not hold good as far as mechanical operatives are concerned.

I have had considerable experience with all classes of European workmen—carpenters, masons, foundrymen, machinists—and I must say that there is a conspicious lack of appreciation of good work among them, and that the use of primitive tools and methods is common. These deficiencies are largely due to bad supervision, and want of intelligent management. Corresponding classes of workmen, under more favorable conditions and better management, form a large part of the best mechanics in America.

It is a fact, verified by statistics and the statements of many American makers of machinery who have successfully introduced their machines into European countries, that, under European workmen, American labor-saving and automatic machinery turns out from 30 to 50 per cent. less than is produced by the same machinery in America.

Insects Lace Weavers.

Have you seen any of the world-famous Fayal lace, from the Azores or western islands? This gauzy stuff is manufactured by women, there being only twenty-five with the necessary skill on the islands. The wonderfully delicate lace is made from fibres in the leaves of the bitter alo, a near relation of the common century plant. So difficult has it been to discover persons skillful enough to make the lace that manufacturers have experimented with silk producing insects to utilize their instinctive gift of spinning. So successful have some of these experiments been that a Munich man has found a way by which caterpillars have been directed to make the lace.

He mixes a paste composed of the bitter aloe leaves, which the insect is fond of. After spreading this paste thinly on a flat stone he carefully marks with a camel's hair brush dipped in olive oil the pattern which he wishes left open. The stone is then placed in an inclined position, and several hungry caterpillars are placed at the bottom. Instantly they begin eating the paste and spinning out their silk as they progress toward the top. Finally the caterpillars have eaten all the paste but that covered by the distasteful oil, and in its place they have left a delicate web of silk in a pretty lace pattern.—Minneapolis Journal.

Dog Drives Oxen.

On the high road between Bordeaux and Arcachon, France, a certain mongrel collie is known to and much respected by hundreds of people on account of its almost human intelligence. It invariably accompanies a couple of bullocks that draw a cart loaded with charcoal into Bordeaux, and returns with it empty to the locality where the wood is burned.

Although the cart is in charge of a man, the oxen are practically in charge of the dog. The animal walks on ahead, leading the bullocks and always strictly observing the rules of the road. When the slow-moving beasts have to turn to the right the dog barks on that side of them, and when to the left he barks on the other side, the oxen having perfectly learned their part and being quite willing to obey a quadruped many times smaller than themselves. The dog learned his business by observing his master, who was much surprised one day to find his companion so accomplished.

To lead a bullock cart and to know exactly what to do on meeting other traffic seems as near an approach to human reasoning as can be attained by the intelligence of the brute.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Facts About Water.

There are some strange features about water. For instance, the more muscular a man is, the more able to take care of himself on land, the harder it is for him to keep afloat. Fat men and women float readily. It is possible to float for ten hours. A man has been known to stay under water four minutes twenty-nine and a quarter seconds. Another man swam 218 feet under water. The 100-yard record in a tank is one minute one second; in open water, one minute seven seconds. A man swims faster under water if he can see no light, and under water records are made with the eyes closed.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject; "Brilliant Bitterness"—Attila the Hun Used as a Horrible Example—Is He a Type of the Wormwood Mentioned in Revelation?

TEXT: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."—Revelation x., 11.

Patrick and Lowth, Thomas Scott, Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes and some other commentators say that the star Wormwood of my text was a type of Attila, king of the Huns. He was so called because he was brilliant as a star, and, like wormwood, he imbittered everything he touched. We have studied the Star of Bethlehem, and the Morning Star of Revelation and the Star of Peace, but my subject calls us to gaze at the star Wormwood, and my theme might be called "Brilliant Bitterness."

A more extraordinary character history does not furnish than this man Attila, the king of the Huns. The story goes that one day a wounded heifer came limping along through the fields, and a herdsman followed its bloody track on the grass to see where the heifer was wounded, and went on back, farther and farther, until he came to a sword fast in the earth, the point downward, as though it had dropped from the heavens, and against the edges of this sword the heifer had been cut. The herdsman pulled up that sword and presented it to Attila. Attila said that sword must have dropped from the heavens from the grasp of the god Mars, and its being given to him meant that Attila should conquer and govern the whole earth. Other mighty men have been delighted at being called liberators or the Merciful or the Good, but Attila called himself and demanded that others call him "the Scourge of God."

At the head of 700,000 troops, mounted on Cappadocian horses, he swept everything, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. He put his iron heel on Macedonia and Greece and Thrace. He made Milan and Pavia and Padua and Verona beg for mercy, which he bestowed not. The Byzantine castles, to meet his ruinous levy, put up at auction massive silver tables and vases of solid gold. When a city was captured by him, the inhabitants were brought out and put into three classes. The first class, those who could bear arms, must immediately enlist under Attila or be butchered; the second class, the beautiful women, were made captives to the Huns; the third class, the aged men and women, were robbed of everything and let go back to the city to pay a heavy tax.

It was a common saying that the grass never grew where the hoof of Attila's horse had trod. His armies reddened the waters of the Seine and the Moselle and the Rhine with carnage and fought on the Catalonian plains the fiercest battle since the world stood—300,000 dead left on the field. On and on until all those who could not oppose him with arms lay prostrate on their faces in prayer, then a cloud or dust was seen in the distance, and a bishop cried, "It is the aid of God," and all the people took up the cry. "It is the aid of God." As the cloud of dust was blown aside the banners of re-enforcing armies marched in to help against Attila. "The Scourge of God." The most unimportant occurrences he used as a supernatural resource. After three months of failure to capture the city of Aquileia, when his army had given up the siege, the flight of a stork and her young from the tower of the city was taken by him as a sign that he was to capture the city, and his army, inspired with the same occurence, resumed the siege and took the walls at a point from which the stork had emerged. So brilliant was the conqueror in attire that his enemies could not look at him, but shaded their eyes or turned their heads.

Slain on the evening of his marriage by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assassination, his followers bewailed him, not with tears, but with blood, cutting themselves with knives and lances. He was put into three coffins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was buried by night, and into his grave was poured the most valuable coins and precious stones, amounting to the wealth of a kingdom. The gravediggers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth was entombed.

The Roman empire conquered the world, but Attila conquered the Roman empire. He was right in calling himself a scourge, but instead of being "the scourge of God" he was the scourge of hell.

Because of his brilliancy and bitterness, the commentators might well have supposed him to be the star Wormwood of the text. As the regions he devastated were ports most opulent with fountains and streams and rivers, you see how graphic my text is: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

Have you ever thought how many embittered lives there are all about us, misanthropic, morbid, acrid, saturnine? The European plant from which wormwood is extracted, Artemisia absinthium, is a perennial plant, and all the year round it is ready to exude its oil. And in many human lives there is a perennial distillation of acrid experiences. Yes, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baleful influence over others. There are Attilas of the home, Attilas of the social circle, Attilas of the church, Attilas of the State, and one-third of the waters of all the world are poisoned by the falling of the star Wormwood. It is not complimentary to human nature that most men, as soon as they get great power, become overbearing. The more power men have the better, if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better, if they use it for evil.

But are any of you the star Wormwood? Do you scold and growl from the thrones paternal or maternal? Are your children everlastingly pecked at? Are you always crying "Hush!" to the merry voices and swift feet, and to the laughter, which occasionally trickles through at wrong times, and is suppressed by them until they can hold it no longer, and all the barriers burst into unlimited guffaw and cachinnation, as in high weather the water has trickled through a slight opening in the millidam, but afterward makes wider and wider breach until it carries all before it with irresistible freshet? Do not be too much offended at the noise your children now make. It will be still enough when one of them is dead. Then you would give your right hand to hear one shout from the silent voice, or one step from the still foot. You will not any of you have to wait very long before your house is stiller than you want it. Alas that there are so many homes not known to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where children are whacked and cuffed and ear pulled, and senselessly called to order, and answered sharply and suppressed, until it is a wonder that under such processes they do not all turn out Nana Sahibs!

But I will change this and suppose you are a star of worldly prosperity. Then you have large opportunity. You can encourage that artist by buying his picture. You can improve the fields, the stables, the highway, by introducing higher style of fowl and horse and cow and sheep. You can bless the world with pomological achievement in the orchard. You can advance arboriculture and arrest the deathful destruction of the American forests. You can put a piece of sculpture into the niche of that public academy. You can endow a college. You can stocking 1000 bare feet from the winter frost. You can build a church. You can put a missionary of Christ on that foreign shore. You can help ransom a world. A rich man with his heart right—can you tell me how much good a James Lenox or a George Peabody or a Peter Cooper or a William E. Dodge did while living or is doing now that he is dead. There is not a city, town or neighborhood that has not glorious specimens of consecrated wealth.

But suppose you grind the face of the poor. Suppose, when a man's wages are due, you make him wait for them because he cannot help himself. Suppose that, because his family is sick and he has had extra expenses, he should politely ask you to raise his wages for this year, and you roughly tell him if he wants a better place to go and get it. Suppose, by your manner, act as though he were nothing and you were everything. Suppose you are selfish and overbearing and arrogant. Your first name ought to be Attila and your last name Attila, because you are the star Wormwood and you have imbittered one-third, if not three-thirds of the waters that roll past your employes and operatives and dependents and associates, and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral in order to make the occasion respectable will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes, as there are persons occupying them. You will be in the world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity, the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute?

What is true of individuals is true of nations. God sets them up to revolve as stars, but they may fall wormwood Tyre—the atmosphere of the desert, fragrant spices coming in caravans to her fairs; all seas cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen; her markets rich with horses and camels from Togarmah; the bazaar filled with upholstery from Dedan, with emerald and coral and agate from Syria, with mines from Helbon, with embroidered work from Ashur and Chilmad. Where now the gleam of her towers, where the roar of her chariots, where the masts of her ships? Let the fishermen who dry their nets where once she stood, let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where once she challenged the admiration of all nations, let the barbarians who set set their rude tents where once her palaces glittered, answer the questions. She was a star, but by her own sin turned to wormwood and has fallen.

Hundred gated Thebes—for all time to be the study of antiquarian and hieroglyphist. Her stupendous ruins spread over twenty-seven miles, her sculptures presenting in figure of warrior and chariot the victories with which the now forgotten kings of Egypt shook the nations; her obelisks and columns; Karnak and Luxor, the stupendous temples of her pride! Who can imagine the greatness of Thebes in those days, when the hippodrome rang with her sports and foreign royalty bowed at her shrines, and her avenues roared with the wheels of processions in the wake of returning conquerors? What spirit of destruction spread the lair of wild beats in her royal sepulchers and taught the miserable cottagers of to-day to build huts in the courts of her temples and sent desolation and ruin skulking behind the obelisks, and dodging among the sarcophagi, and leaning against the columns, and stooping among the arches, and weeping in the waters which go mournfully by, as though they were carrying the tears of all the ages? Let the mummies break their long silence and come up to shiver in the desolation and point to fallen gates and shattered statues and defaced sculpture, responding: "Thebes built not one temple to God. Thebes hated righteousness and loved sin. Thebes was a star, but she turned to worm wood and has fallen."

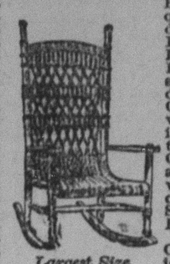
Babylon, with her 250 towers and her brazen gates and her embattled walls, the splendor of the earth gathered within her gates, her hanging gardens built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his bride. Amytis, who had been brought up in a mountainous country and could not endure the flat country around Babylon. These hanging gardens built terrace above terrace, till at the height of 400 feet there were woods waving and fountains playing, the verdure, the foliage, the glory, looking as if a mountain were on the wing. On the tiptop a king walking with his queen among the statues, snowy white, looking up at birds brought from distant lands and drinking out of tankards of solid gold or looking off over rivers and lakes upon nations subdued and tributary, crying, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?"

What battering ram smote the walls? What plowshare upturned the gardens? What army shattered the brazen gates? What long, fierce blast of storm put out this light which illuminated the world? What crash of discord drove down the music that poured from palace window and garden grove and called the banqueters to their revel and the dancer to their feet? I walk upon the scene of desolation to find an answer and pick up pieces of bitumen and brick and broken pottery, the remains of Babylon. I hear the wild waves saying: "Babylon was proud. Babylon was impure. Babylon was a star, but by sin she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

From the persecutions of the pilgrim fathers and the Huguenots in other lands God set upon these shores a nation. The council fires of the aborigines went out in the greater light of a free government. The sound of the warwhoop was exchanged for the thousand wheels of enterprise and progress. The mild winters, the fruitful summers, the healthful skies, charmed from other lands a race of hardy men, who loved God and wanted to be free. Before the woodman's ax forests fell and rose again into ships' masts and churches' pillars. Cities on the banks of lakes began to rival cities by the sea. The land quakes with the rush of the rail car, and the waters are churned white with the steamer's wheel. Fabulous bushels of Western wheat meet on the way fabulous bushels of Eastern coal. Furs from the North pass on the rivers fruits from the South. And trading in the same market are Maine lumbermen and South Carolina rice merchant and Ohio farmer and Alaska fur dealer. And churches and schools and asylums scatter light and love and mercy and salvation upon 70,000,000 of people.

I pray that our nation may not copy the crimes of nations that have perished; that our cup of blessing turn not to wormwood and we go down. I am by nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue to advance until the world shall reach the millenial era. Our only safety is in righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord to this land and break his Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a people, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil war nor raging epidemic, nor drought, nor mildew, nor scourge of locust and grasshopper; if the political corruption which has poisoned the foundations of public virtue and beslimed the high places of authority, making free government at times a hissing and a byword in all the earth; if the drunkenness and licentiousness that stagger and blaspheme in the streets of our great cities, as though they were reaching after the fame of a Corinth and a Sodom, are not repented of, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin. The pillars of our national and State capitols will fall more disastrously than when Sampson pulled down the Dragon, and future historians will record upon the page bedewed with generous tears the story that the free nation of the west arose in splendor which made the world stare. It had magnificent possibilities; it forgot God; it hated justice; it hugged its crimes, it halted on its high march; it reeled under the blow of calamity; it fell, and as it was going down all the despotisms of earth from the top of bloody thrones began to shout: "Aha! So would we have it!" while struggling and oppressed peoples looked out from dungeon bars, with tears and groans and cries of untold agony, the scorn of those and the woe of these, uniting in the exclamation: "Look yonder! 'There fell a great star from heaven burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood!'"

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

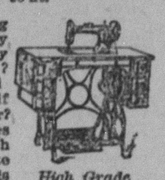


Largest Size Reed Rocker. Price $1.19.

But a postal to find out you are paying double our prices on Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Upholstery Goods, Bedding, Crockery, Clothing, Silverware, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Pictures, Mirrors, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Stoves, Tinware, Lamps, Bicycles, Pianos, Organs, Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishings, etc.

We pay Freight on Carpets and Draperies, and expressage on made-to-order Clothing ($5.50 to $14.90), guaranteed to fit.

Why are we doing business in every state and territory in this country? Why has our business doubled itself during the past year? Our Free Catalogues tell the story. Which do you want? Write today. Address this way.



High Grade Sewing Machines, upwards from $8.50.

JULIUS HINES & SON, Baltimore, Md. Dept. 314

Spalding's Trade-Mark Means "Standard of Quality" on Athletic Goods Insist upon Spalding's

Handsome Catalogue Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

New York. Chicago. Denver.

The new clue to the destruction of the Maine is expected to lead straight to Madrid.

Easily Gotten Over.

A cripple from a sprain is one who neglects to use St. Jacobs Oil to cure it. Prompt use of it brings prompt cure, and the trouble is gotten over easily.

Inventive genius is turning with vigor to the subject of a fire-proof fire escape.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Empress of Japan has privileges accorded to none of her predecessors. She is allowed to eat at the same table with the Emperor and he consults her in regard to political matters.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is described as a most unostentatious woman, tall, matronly, with dark hair, verging on gray. She wears little jewelry, though she is the owner of some famous diamonds.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

President Faure's Daily Mail.

It has been estimated that the average number of letters received daily by the president of the French republic amounts to 700, classified as follows: Begging letters, 250; petitions on political affairs, 150; petitions from criminals, 100; complaints against various functionaries, 100; anonymous letters, 80; threats of assassination, 20.

The Shortest Way.

The shortest way out of an attack of neuralgia is to use St. Jacobs Oil, which affords not only a sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues and ends the suffering.

The Earl of Aberdeen owns about 63,000 acres of land in Scotland.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The cultivation of the camphor tree has proved a great success in Florida.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are only seven and a-half miles of horse railway remaining in Massachusetts.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

It is against the rules to carry matches on board a modern man-of-war.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The newest cry of the London waiters is that they are being ousted by girls.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The number of Chinese in San Francisco is about 20,000, including 2,500 women.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The Nile has a fall of only six inches in 1,000 miles.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

About 1,500,000 are employed in the coal mines of the world.

FIRST POSTOFFICE.

Private Penny Post Established in the Reign of Louis XIV.

The fact that there is a regular mail route through Alaska, and that even remote towns in Africa are not without postal facilities, is in these progressive times accepted quite as a matter of course. Yet this wonderful system, which has reached out until it includes every country on the face of the earth, had its beginning in the mind of an ingenious Frenchman who lived less than 250 years ago. In 1658, early in the reign of Louis XIV., M. de Velayer established a private penny post, says a writer in Harper's Round Table for February. Boxes were set up at the street corners for the reception of letters. Offices were opened in various quarters of Paris; collections were made once a day from the street boxes, followed many hours later by a single delivery, and thus the first postoffice in the world was established. M. de Velayer was so greatly encouraged by the success of his enterprise that in order to develop it still further he printed certain forms of billets or notes which were intended to cover all the ordinary requirements of business in great towns. These forms contained blanks which were intended to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might be necessary to complete the writer's object. The idea at once became popular, and the printed forms accompanied the expansion of the postal service throughout the larger cities of France, and it was many years before they fell into disuse.

Animals at Play.

Cats delight in racing about, but not so often, I think, in circles as dogs do. They prefer straight lines and sharp turns with the genuine goat jump. This sudden flight into the air, which appears to take the place without the animal's knowledge or intention, cannot here be preparatory to life in the mountains, but the cat finds the high jump very useful, not only in pouncing on its prey, but in escaping its hereditary enemy. Brehm records a movement play of young chamois. When in summer the young chamois climb up to the perpetual snow, they delight to play on it. They throw themselves in a crouching position on the upper end of a steep, snow-covered incline, work all four legs with a swimming motion to get a start, and then slide down on the surface of the snow, often traversing a distance of from 100 to 150 meters in this way, while the snow flies up and covers them with a fine powder. Arrived at the bottom, they spring to their feet and slowly clamber up again the distance they have slid down.

Conan Doyle is an all-around sportsman. He is a good heavy-weight boxer and football player.

For the next six months it will not matter how many States are a Senator shy.

SORROWS OF STERILITY

MOTHERHOOD is woman's natural destiny.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through some derangement of the generative organs. Actual barrenness is rare.

Among the many triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the overcoming of cases of supposed barrenness. This great medicine is so well calculated to regulate every function of the generative organs that its efficiency is vouched for by multitudes of women.

MRS. ED. WOLFORD, of Lone Tree, Iowa, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I had one child which lived only six hours. The doctor said it did not have the proper nourishment while I was carrying it. I did not feel at all well during pregnancy. In time I conceived again, and thought I would write to you for advice. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you for the help that your medicine was to me during this time. I felt like a new person; did my work up to the last, and was sick only a short time. My baby weighed ten pounds. He is a fine boy, the joy of our home. He is now six weeks old and weighs sixteen pounds. Your medicine is certainly a boon in pregnancy."

MRS. FLORA COOPER, of Doyle, S. Dak., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Ever since my last child I suffered with inflammation of the womb, pains in back, left side, abdomen and groins. My head ached all the time. I could not walk across the floor without suffering intense pain. I kept getting worse, until two years ago I wrote to you for advice, and began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had not finished the first bottle before I felt better. I took four bottles, and have been strong and perfectly healthy ever since, and now have two of the nicest little girls."

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused me bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Plenty of Rubber Trees.

According to information received at the British foreign office, the fears recently expressed that the supply of rubber from the Amazonian forests may be exhausted in the near future, are not very well founded. Para rubber is produced over an area amounting to at least one million square miles, and while overproduction exhausts the supply in particular localities, nature quickly reproduces the trees when an opportunity is given her.

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

The Pioneer Medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Before sarsaparillas were known, fifty years ago, it began its work. Since then you can count the sarsaparillas by the thousands with every variation of imitation of the original, except one. They have never been able to imitate the quality of the pioneer. When you see *Ayer's* on a bottle of sarsaparilla that is enough; you can have confidence at once. If you want an experiment, buy anybody's Sarsaparilla; if you want a cure, you must buy

Ayer's

[The Sarsaparilla which made Sarsaparilla famous]

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats. J. Breider, Michkent, Wis., 173 bush. barley, and of Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 300 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, Rape for Sheep, the $1000 Corn, "Big Four Oats," Beardless Barley, Bromus Inermis—yielding 7 tons hay per acre on dry soils, etc., "the Wheat," including our monumental Seed Catalogue, telling all about our Farm seeds, etc., all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth $10, to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.25 and up a bbl.

35 page catalogue regular seeds, $1.00

Please send this adv. along.

Catalog alone, 5c. No. AO

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

8000 BICYCLES

Overstock Must Be Closed Out. STANDARD '98 MODELS, guaranteed, $9.75 to $16. Shopworn & second hand wheels, good as new, $3 to $10. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval without a cent in advance. EARN a BICYCLE by helping us advertise our superb line of samples which we send out free. FREE USE to one rider in each town. Write at once for our special offer.

K. P. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients. Only pay express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Belleview Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOOD SAWS

Our Smalley and Battle Creek self-feed Drag Saws are the standard of the world. Also all sizes of Circular Saws, and the celebrated B. C. Picket Mill Horse Powers for operating. Silo Machinery, Feed Mills, Root Cutters, Corn Shellers.

SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Makers, Manitowoc, Wis.

BUCHU.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 30.

The Butler county Republican convention showed up about 75 per cent. anti-Quay.

Representative Foster has been true to the anti-Quay pledge made to the Centre Democrat.

The senatorial farce on Saturday's ballot was this: Quay 4, Jenks 4, Dalzell 1, Rice 1—total 10.

During the war there were many dead fish seen floating on the Cuban waters. Embalmed beef dumped into the water did it—one nibble did it.

Union county need not be ashamed of representative Brown, he proved a man of honor by refusing a fat bribe to vote for Quay or "miss the train."

"Economy, economy" says the governor, but his Senate has just passed a bill creating four new and unnecessary factory inspectorships at $1200 a year, each.

Governor Stone is busy talking in favor of cutting down expenses and putting in the rest of his time signing bills creating new offices and raising salaries.

The house appropriations committee has recommended $19,000 for the hospital at Philipsburg, and $66,831 59 for State College. The Fish Commission to have $35,000.

It is wonderful how lieutenant-governor Gobin has shrunk since his attempt to tom-reed the joint convention. He has become so little that one don't see nor hear of him.

The State Dairy and Pure Food Department is prosecuting dealers who sell decayed and frozen vegetables. Suit was brought against a dealer in Harrisburg for selling frozen potatoes.

Probably ex-Governor Beaver still thinks that the "canned roast beef" sent to the soldiers was fit for an army ration; but we don't think that any one else entertains a similar opinion.

The Huntingdon bar has requested Judge Bailey to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for supreme judge, to which he assented.

Quay has been in office fifty years without having originated a single measure for the public good. Is it asking too much to have him stand aside and let some abler Republi can take his place?

The senatorial bribery investigation, now in progress at Harrisburg, under chairman Fow and his committee, is uncovering a stink as foul as that from the rotten meat fed to the soldiers.

The state now owes $4,000,000 and cannot pay. Governor Stone so states in a letter written to J. B. Hershey, of McKeesport. The Governor is crying aloud to the legislature for economy, all the while, however, he keeps signing its extravagant bills.

A Lebanon man put the following advertisement in a paper of that town last week:

"Public Notice.—I hereby notify all saloon and hotel keepers or any other person not to furnish liquor of any kind to me, as I am making an effort to quit the drinking habit, and cannot do so as long as any one will give me liquor."

The advertiser is well known about town.

Officially the wheat crop of 1898 is reported at 675,148,705 bushels, of this 292,656,000 bushels were spring and 382,492,000 bushels winter wheat. The average for the whole country was a fraction over 15 bushels to the acre. The crop of last year was the record crop of the United States, the nearest approach to it being 611,780,000 bushels in 1891.

The Quay trial for speculating with the public funds will begin April 10.

The Commonwealth has subpoeaned all its witnesses in the trial. Between 50 and 60 persons have been summoned to testify for the prosecution, including two Pittsburg bank cashiers. The trial is expected to take place before Judge Beitler.

Centre county may have less than half a crop of wheat this year, as we learn from farmers of many sections of our county. The unusually cold winter was severe upon the grain fields which were too oft without snow protection and lay bare to the icy sweep of storms. If all other sections of the country suffered in the same degree, a half a wheat crop will be the harvest of the United States in 1899.

Major L. Fontaine, a civil engineer, says that while surveying in Arkansas he found the mound builders' metropolis spread over three counties, Desha, Drew and Ashley. On a direct line east and west for 35 miles, and as far as his eye could reach, the ruins continued. Turning north for a distance of 25 miles the ruins did not end. He found that eleven million people had their bones in this great city. Thousands of canals were dug and used by them for irrigation and navigation, and they had countless pottery factories. Many acres are covered six feet deep with the bones of these unknown people.

If any of the Bellefonte lawyers do not have a living practice let them not go to Germany to seek for fat fees. A late report of Consular Agent Harris, who is in Germany, gives some figures showing the fees allowed lawyers in making collections. By reason of the small figures they will interest attorney's in this country. From sums of $5 running up to $300 the fees range from fifty cents to $7. From $300 to $2,300 the amount allowed by law varies between $8 and $16, advancing about $1 for every $250. Concerning larger claims Mr. Harris says:

For all amounts between $2,380 and $11,900, a fee of $1 will be charged for every additional $476; for amounts between $11,900 and $23,800, a fee of seventy-five cents for every additional $476, and for all amounts above $23,800, a fee of fifty cents for every $476. If an attorney has been put to any expense, this of course must be refunded in addition to the regular fees. If an attorney has to do any traveling, $5 per day must be allowed him extra for this purpose.

50,000 Men for Otis.

Additional troops are required for the Philippines, to suppress the insurgents, and these will be sent forward as speedily as possible and until General Otis has at least 50,000 men under his command. To furnish this force and maintain a sufficient reserve it may be necessary to organize the provisional forces of 35,000 volunteers authorized by the Army Reorganization act and there are intimations that upon the return of the President steps will be taken to organize the twenty-five regiments of volunteers provided for in that act.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Write Grant Hoover for rates on Insurance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that G.W. Keister, of Haines township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S. Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the party. In 1894, I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic County Ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slump. All the candidates that were on that ticket came to the front, except Aaron Williams, dec'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either by nomination or election, viz: Hon. Jas. Schofield, elected once; Hon. R. M Foster, twice; C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre County for their judgment at the coming primaries and County convention.

I remain your most obedient servant.
Boalsburg, March 16, '99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Hublersburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Moshannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

THOSE BRIBERY CASES.

Fresh Developments of Daily Occurrence at the Hearings at Harrisburg.

GETTING CLOSE TO QUAY'S PEOPLE

Representative Foster Offered Committee Places If He Could Help the "Old Man"—Racy Revelations Among the Republicans—The Democracy Standing Firm in Their Allegiance to Jenks—Developments Expected This Week.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, March 27.—The claim set up by the Quayites, in derision at the work of the investigating committee, that only Democrats had been enmeshed in its toils was proven groundless during the week just closed. Ex-Senator John J. Coyle, Republican, and one of the most noted of the Quay lobby, was on the stand in his own defense. Four reputable members had charged him with offering them bribes. As was expected, Coyle denied everything.

On last Thursday night Representative Robert McCay Foster, Democrat, from Center county, went on the stand and surprised everybody by declaring that had he voted for Senator Quay he might have been placed on the soldiers' orphans' school commission and the appropriations committee. Mr. Foster's story was to the effect that having been a member of the appropriations committee last year and of the soldiers' orphans' school commission he desired to be retained as a member of both of them the present term. He first went to Senator David Martin, of Philadelphia, who was supposed to be very close to Speaker Farr. Mr. Martin agreed to do what he could for Mr. Foster, but subsequently he told him that it would be impossible for him to aid him.

WAS QUAY'S LIEUTENANT.

Several evenings after someone, he had forgotten whom, told him that Frank Willing Leach, one of Senator Quay's lieutenants, was the man to see for places. He called on Mr. Leach and told him what he wanted. The interview did not amount to much, but some days later a note was brought to Mr. Foster in his seat in the house, asking him to come to the speaker's room, that Mr. Leach desired to see him. The note was from the latter. He went and Mr. Leach opened the conversation by asking Foster "what he could do for the 'old man.'" Then Mr. Leach went on to say that despite the claims of prominent Republicans, Quay could not be elected except by Democratic votes. Although the standing committee had been appointed by the speaker, he (Leach) would hold the places open for two weeks to give Foster a chance to act. Leach said that while it was popularly supposed that Speaker Farr made up the standing committees, yet he (Leach), was the man who did the appointing. He would hold up the places desired for two weeks and his action would be guided by the action of Mr. Foster.

To the credit and honor of Democracy Foster retorted by saying that he had agreed with his constituents to vote for a Democrat as long as there was one in the field, and that when there was not one, he would vote for any reputable Republican other than M. S. Quay. Under the circumstances he would accept nothing and Leach had nothing to give that he would take. That ended the conversation and from that day Leach and Foster have not spoken.

The investigating committee received an extension of time until April 3. This week it is expected that there will be some very important evidence furnished. After a severe fight, in which all of the opposition came from the Quay faction and the support from the Democrats and independent Republicans, a resolution was passed, authorizing the investigating committee to call the members of the house alphabetically and inquire of them what they knew of attempted bribery. The call is still going on. Up to the present there having been 60 members subpoenaed. The bribery sensation, of course, is the principal topic of interest in this city.

SENATORIAL SITUATION.

The senatorial situation has not changed, but a change is looked for this week. It will not come from the Democratic side, because they are pledged to Hon. George A. Jenks. Colonel James M. Guffey, national committeeman, who has with such conspicuous skill and diplomacy directed the conduct of the party's affairs here in Harrisburg and over the state since the opening of the legislature, has not ordered any change in the Democratic program and no change is anticipated. Colonel Guffey was here again last week, looking over the field and taking a personal interest in the situation. Never in the history of the Democratic party has any leader identified himself so closely with the rank and file, or manifested such a personal interest in the individual welfare of every member.

There is a great deal of interest awakened over the Democratic state chairmanship. There are all sorts of rumors afloat, but nobody cares to talk. Even Colonel Guffey will not discuss the question, except with his personal friends and the men in whom he reposes confidence within the party. One thing can be predicted, however, that the chairmanship will be settled without a struggle and without any factional differences. This is all that can be said at the present time.

NEW BALLOT LAW.

There is a splendid opportunity between now and the end of the session for the Democrats, aided by the independent Republicans, to make some important changes in the present ballot law. While this might be accomplished in the house, there is a great deal of doubt as to whether it could go through the senate. The latter body is the graveyard for good measures, largely because the Democrats and their allies, the independent Republicans, are in the minority, the Quay ring having complete control of the senate majority. The present ballot law requires some change to render it more effective, and there are a number of bills before the legislature having that object in view. As a rule the Democrats are in favor of ballot reform, which is the shibboleth of Colonel Guffey and his co-workers in the need of Democracy.

The Granger tax bill, which passed the house last week with only nine votes against it, is designed to simplify questions of taxation, and was introduced by Representative Creasy, one of the Democratic leaders in the house. The Democrats not only voted for the measure, but their leaders talked for it, and this largely accounts for the success of the bill. It is expected that this measure will add about $2,000,000 to the state revenue, without increasing the taxation of the individual citizen on real or personal property.

CHANGE IN THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

On Tuesday the independent Republicans dropped all other names but Dalzell's and gave him their whole vote. Their vote hereafter will go for some one man each day, anti-Quay.

Tuesday's vote was Quay 87, Jenks 69, Dalzell 51.

A dropping out of Quay, or some kind of a break, is predicted within a few days.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Quay's folks carried the Lancaster primaries last Saturday, by 5000 majority. Butler county

On same day,
Went half Quay,
Half the otherway.

Notice—No Credit.

On and after March 22nd, 1899, the undersigned will sell coal, grain, flour and feed, salt, and other lines, for cash only, or its equivalent. No credit will be given to any one, and we will do a strictly cash business.

GEO. W. OCKER,
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, etc.
JOHN S. AUMAN,
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, etc.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Lewisburg, Mrs. Sarah Hahn, in her 87th year.

New Columbia, R. Richart, age 91 y.

East Buffalo, Nathan Slear, age 82y.

Limestone, Henry Dauberman, aged 79 years.

Mifflinburg, the widow of Wm. Foster, aged 70 years.

Montana, W. E. Hoffmaster, age 30 years.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Dry valley, Sam. Ritter, aged 75 y.

Harrisburg, wife of David Wasson, aged 79 years.

Minnesota, Adam V. Ziegler, aged 85 years.

Union twp., Christian B. Zook, age 50 years.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the following accounts will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Wednesday, April 26, 1899, and unless exception be filed thereto on or before the second day of the Term, the same will be confirmed, to wit:

The first and final account of D. L. Zeby, Assignee of Luther Guiswite.

The first and partial account of Adam Bartges, Assignee of Daniel Bartges.

M. I. GARDNER, Prothonotary.
Bellefonte, March 21, '99. mar23-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Erhard, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WILLIAM PEALER, Executor.
mar23-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

Spring Opening Today....

NEW GOODS IN MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.... HATS, SHIRTS, AND ...NECKWEAR...

New Department for Ladies.

Ladies' Parasols and Sailor Hats,

Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Belts,

Ladies' Glace, Suede and Chamois Gloves, latest shades and importations.

Ladies' Hosiery, Shopping Bags and Leather Cases.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

About 50 Men's Suits

At one-half price.

MONTGOMERY & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

For a Good Penny Picture

Come to my gallery.

I will make Penny Pictures for 15 days, commencing April 1 to April 15th.

15 Genuine Photos 15cts.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Cartons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

OCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: Instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE: One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Shoe Store

Spring goods just arrived direct from manufacturers—in all the latest styles.

The Military Heel, English Toe, with all the other improvements, make the Spring Shoe very attractive.

Come and see.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

SEAL

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1899, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Cooke, Sr., deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of April, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1899

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.
W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, March 1, '99. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 09 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.33 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.18 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.58 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6 01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.01 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4 35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.30 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 3 13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.38 a. m, 1.15 5.20 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P M
1 28	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 50
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 38
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Millinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 25	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 33	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 42
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 56	Axemann	6 43	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Connections: At Montandon with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Lewisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad. At Vicksburg with Buffalo, Lewisburg & Pittsburg Railroad. At Millmont with Buffalo, Lewisburg & Pittsburg Railroad. At Coburn with Penns Valley Railroad. At Zerby with Penns Valley Railroad. At Centre Hall with Penns Valley Railroad. At Gregg with Penns Valley Railroad. At Linden Hall with Penns Valley Railroad. At Oak Hall with Penns Valley Railroad. At Lemont with Penns Valley Railroad. At Dale Summit with Penns Valley Railroad. At Pleasant Gap with Bellefonte Central Railroad. At Axemann with Bellefonte Central Railroad. At Bellefonte with Bellefonte Central Railroad.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12	8	2	STATIONS.	Ar. / Lv.	WESTWARD. 1	7	11
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 25
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 36
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy-t	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 02
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 0.
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
††7 20	4 30	12 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 18	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	††8 53	††5 05	††9 01
9 20	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		††7 25
††10 20	††1 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 45		6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	††8 25		††1 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	††4 30		
‡7 25	‡9 20		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miles Arney is home from State College on his Easter vacation.

——Miss Mabel Boal was in Bellefonte over Sunday, the guest of friends.

——Boyd Wilson, of the creamery firm, was down to Coburn Monday and Tuesday on a business trip.

——Dr. Peter Leitzell, Spring Mills' medical practitioner, was in town Tuesday morning.

——Mrs. James Armstrong, of Oak Hall, spent several days this week visiting friends in town.

——Willis P. Breon, one of our good natured and pleasant patrons, called and had his label set into 1900.

——Miss Grace Alexander, taking a course of studies at State College, is home on the Easter vacation.

——District Attorney N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday on professional business.

——County Commissioner Daniel Heckman with Mrs. Heckman, were Centre Hall visitors on Tuesday.

——And. Corman, of Gregg, gave us a call, and informs us his sale brought him good prices on live stock, &c.

——S. Paul Dinges, of Williamsport, came home last Thursday on a visit of a couple days with his brother Harry.

——J. Wes. Whiteman, who has been farming the last year east of Centre Hill, is moving back to town again this week.

——Mrs. J. C. Boal, has been quite ill for the past two weeks, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lycurgus Lingle, at Earleystown.

——Mrs. George M. Boal departed on Tuesday afternoon for Millersburg, Pa., on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Meyer.

——Josh. Armstrong intends moving to Spring Mills this week, where he has secured employment with Hon. Wm. Allison.

——Charley Shearer, our expert horse hoer, intends locating at Coburn, and yesterday shipped his household goods to that place.

——Blaine Loveland, who was identified with E. C. Nerhood in the bakery at Centre Hall has gone to Mill Hall where he opened a bakery in that booming town.

——D. C. Keller and family flitted last week from town to his fine farm east of Old Fort. W. O. Rearick now occupies Mr. Keller's residence, having moved from the Krise property across the street.

——Jeff. Shaffer removed his family from the station end of town to the dwelling of Miss Lizzie Runkle. Jeff. for a couple years run the mill, until sold to Mr. Auman. He will likely accept a position as traveling salesman.

——Edwin Royer and family, of Altoona, were visiting among friends at Potters Mills, last week. Were pleased to learn from him that he is prospering in the mountain city, and they could not do without the Reporter.

——Mrs. James P. Herring and Mrs. George Arney, of Altoona, have been visiting relatives in the town. They were here to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, M. B. Richards, which took place last Saturday afternoon.

——The Reporter sanctum was favored with a call from presiding elder Reamer, of the Un. Ev. church, in company with Rev. Rhodes, pastor loci. Rev. Reamer is a very pleasant gentleman and bears evidence of being the right man for his high position.

——Monday afternoon James Stover and family departed for Plymouth, Ohio. Jim has been a good citizen of Centre Hall for a couple years, but having the offer of a good position in a large manufacturing plant in the Ohio town, was only a short time in deciding to get out of his native valley.

——Mr. W. W. Dellett last week received information from his son Geo. that he was successful in being discharged from the 17th U. S. Infantry, and is now a civilian. George has had four years in the regular army. His regiment was ordered to prepare to go to Cuba, and George has had enough of the island. He is now visiting friends in Columbus, Ohio.

Their Connection With Trees.

One of our school girls asked her father this question the other day: What three noted men had trouble growing out of their connection with fruit trees? He could'nt tell, and she enlightened him by saying, "Adam, with the apple tree; Washington, with the cherry tree, and Quay with the plum tree."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistant coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Personal Mention and Other News of Interest to Our Readers.

Jerry Alters, railroad agent at Hecla, formerly of our village, visited his parents here on Saturday last. He is a young man of very pleasing address, and highly educated.

Removals will be now in order; there will be quite a large number of changes in our village on the first proximo. Dwellings are scarce, and "doubling up" will be forced upon several families.

Mr. Raine one of the new proprietors of the Millheim *Journal*, made us a flying visit on Friday last. He is a highly polished gentleman, very affable, and just what an editor of a widely circulated newspaper is.

Dr. D. M. Wolf the erudite and profound scholar, and who is too well known to require any special eulogium, will begin a spring session of high school in our Academy building on April 10th, for advanced students and those desirous of entering college and other institutions of learning.

John Runkle now has his meat market in full operation, and fresh home dressed beef can be obtained any day. In a week or two he willhave his wagon running regularly through the village and vicinity serving customers. He says he is in the business to remain, and if choice fresh meat at fair prices will do it, there is no doubt but what he will prove a permanent fixture.

The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape is unquestionably the "mart where people most do congregate." A day or two since when in the neighborhood, I was rather surprised at the unusual throng in and surrounding the building. On entering I discovered that Mr. Krape was, so to speak, actually giving away shoes, only charging a nominal price for the trouble of wrapping them up, hence the commotion and excitement, everybody wanted to be waited on first, apprehending an exhaustion of the stock. It was an extraordinary job lot of shoes received that morning, and he informed me that out of an invoice of over three hundred and fifty pairs, he had hardly a hundred pairs left. When a great bargain is offered Mr. Krape, he does not waste time and worry about how many he should buy, but solves the question at once by taking the entire lot. He knows that his business is so firmly established and daily increasing, that he could hardly make a mistake and overbuy himself. His customers reap the benefit of his ridiculously low prices.

CENTRE HILL

A Breezy Batch of Items from Across the Valley.

Father Strohm is still about the same.

Father Bible is growing weaker day by day.

G. W. Smith was to Bellefonte Monday.

Miss Jennie Smith is again able to be about.

W. M. Grove is convalescing after a severe illness.

Thomas Hosterman is learning the constable trade now.

Slegel, the efficient plasterer, is at work on Smith's house.

A great deal of manure is being put out whenever the weather permits.

Lloyd Smith is housed up with a very sore face which the Dr. pronounced ring worm.

A counter jumper from Tusseyville, is reported having been in our town Saturday evening.

Our ex-Constable, S. J. McClintic, shot a large hawk last week, measuring two feet across the wings.

J. C. Vonada removed his personal effects to the Benner farm, near the Old Fort on Tuesday; Samuel Shutt now occupies the house vacated by Vonada.

The boys report having had a nice time at the "hop" at the Eutaw House on Wednesday night; but they said it was so dark that they couldn't find the mud holes.

Presiding Elder Reimer, of the United Evangelical church, preached at Egg Hill last Sabbath; he delivered a very able sermon and made a lasting impression.

B. W. Ripka and M. C. Stover returned home on Wednesday after spending the past two months at school at New Berlin. Won't some people be glad.

Rev. Williams, of Pleasant Gap, delivered a very able sermon at Sprucetown on last Sabbath. The new pastor, Rev. Chilcote, who is being sent on this circuit has not yet arrived.

Our constable, Philip Frank, was down near Woodward after a Jew peddler last Friday; he had some difficulty in finding him, but he brought his man all right. He seems to be very busy at present.

MILLHEIM.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest in that Vicinity.

Miss Mazie Breon, of Altoona, spent Sunday with her sister in this place.

Easter services will be held in the Reformed church on Sunday evening.

Miss Ada Breon entertained a company of her friends on last Friday evening.

Mrs. Ada Musser, of Wilkesbarre, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. C. Smith, on Penn street.

Mrs. Samuel Weiser left for Scranton on Tuesday, to visit her sister, Mrs. Eugene Ricker.

The members of the K. G. E. of this place, held their annual banquet in their hall above A. A. Franks store, on Monday evening.

The members of the United Evangelical church in this place, gave their new pastor, Rev. Buck, a liberal donation on Saturday evening.

Our schools will close this week after having continued seven months. But the vacation will be very short, as Prof. Rothrock will begin his spring term on April 10.

Very many of our town people attended the sale of A. R. Alexander, south of this place, on Tuesday. Mr. Alexander and family in company with Guern Kerstetter and family will leave for Missouri next Tuesday, where they will reside in the future.

REBERSBURG.

Visitors Who Have Been Circulating among us the Past Week.

Moving is the talk of our town.

We are glad to learn that Jared Kreamer is coming back to our town.

Lew Boon and wife, from Loganton, were visiting at Nearhood's hotel.

There are quite a number of houses to be built in our town this summer again.

Walter Cohan, of Lee Ray, New York, was a guest at the hotel last Saturday.

Anna Nearhood entertained Miss Rilla Morris, of Wolf's Store, this week several days.

A. L. Nearhood and wife were to Centre Hall to visit their son E. H. Nearhood.

Rumor has it that there is to be another wedding in our town in the near future.

Mr. Steenger and family, who had been away visiting friends, returned last Sunday.

Dr. Bright bought the Kreamer house and will remodel it the latter part of the summer.

The Lutheran congregation will hold services every evening during this week, and Communion services Sunday morning.

George Nearhood who left here several months ago for Illinois, speaks in glowing terms of that part of the west, and likes it quite well.

MORE BATTLES NEAR MANILA.

Three Days of Fighting and the Rebels Driven Back.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday our troops had warm engagements with the Insurgents and Aguinaldo's forces were driven back to Mololos, their capital. Our troops followed to within fifteen miles of their capital when the jungles and roughness of the country prevented further pursuit.

Our losses are reported 45 killed and 145 wounded.

On Monday there was another engagement with 1000 of the Insurgents. After a hot fight the enemy was forced to retreat, about 140 were taken prisoners. We had 40 killed, and the loss of the enemy was about 100 in killed in this last engagement.

Although our forces have won in all engagements and fought heroically, the outlook for an end of this unfortunate war is not rosy at present.

An Easter Souvenir.

An Eastertide treat will be given everybody who gets the next Sunday's "Philadelphia Press" (April 2.) From the splendid colored title page to the last page of humor, the magazine will be brimful of features which will attract old and young. There will be special treats in fiction. George R. Simms, one of the most noted writers of today; Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro sketch writer, and Fergus Hume, with his "Lady from Nowhere," will contribute. Easter sentiment will prevade the whole, with Easter bells and Easter belles and Easter odes and Easter customs. Karl will give of his best. Frank G. Carpenter will tell of his travels, Anne Rittenhouse will have two bright pages for women, and there will be prizes for the quickly clever. Be sure to get the Easter "Press" next Sunday.

It Was Ever Thus.

Every once in a while some supersensitive fellow, who can't appreciate a joke unless it is on some one besides himself, stops his paper and thinks he is doing the paper an irreparable injury. He doesn't stop reading it, as his neighbors can testify; he simply stops paying for it, and softly chuckles to himself and wonders how the gol darned sheet can exist without his valuable (?) support. This continues until some day he takes a tumble to himself and concludes that he may sometime want to ask the editor a favor, then he reluctantly has his name re-inscribed on the subscription list, keeps it there until he dies and receives a brilliant mortuary notice when that interesting event takes place.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

A chicken and waffle supper will be held on Decoration day by the women of the St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran church.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Grant Moover leads in Insurance.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Tributes of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased our kind Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, by death, Mrs. Catharine Feese, an esteemed member of the Bethany U. Ev. Sabbath school of Tusseyville, where she will be missed by all; she was also a member of the aged sisters class, where the teacher will miss her cheerful countenance, her soul-cheering words and willing support of the cause of God.

Resolved, That we extend to the fatherless and now bereaved children by the death of their mother, and all mourning friends, our deepest sympathy and prayers to God that they may be able and willing to submit to our Heavenly Father's will, who will bring to their mourning hearts the consolations of Christ. "In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also."

Resolved, That we also share our deep sympathies with our esteemed brother Kline, in whose house she and her children had a comfortable home for a number of years, but they will no more hear her kind words and earnest prayers for the welfare of her children. The kind heart and willing hands are no more there to minister to the comfort and wants of all who entered the home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the children of the departed mother, and also be published in the CENTRE REPORTER.

MRS. JACOB WAGNER.
MRS. JACOB STROHM.
MRS. WM. RISHEL.

The Bethany U. Ev. Sabbath school of Tusseyville adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the all wise God in his providence to remove from our midst by death, our aged and esteemed sister, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who was a faithful member of our Sabbath school, where she will be missed by all. She was a member of the aged sisters class, where the teacher, who is younger in years, will miss her heart cheering words, "Trust in the Lord; I go to God in secret prayer, there is where I get my strength, or I could not bear the chastening of the Lord." Her unerring faith and strong evidence of the reality and necessity of the new, Spiritual birth. With a willing heart she gave to the support of the gospel.

Resolved, That we present to the bereaved children, sisters, brothers, and all mourning friends our heart felt sympathy and prayers that God may comfort their burdened hearts and inspire them that they may all obtain and hold fast their profession of faith in Christ unto the end, for we know that our labor in the Lord is not in vain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the children of the departed mother and also be published in the CENTRE REPORTER.

MRS. JACOB WAGNER.
MRS. JACOB STROHM.
MRS WM. RISHEL.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Riser, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
March 23	43	32	part cloudy.
" 24	37	23	clear.
" 25	35	21	cloudy.
" 26	37	29	clear.
" 27	43	27	clear.
" 28	44	33	cloudy.
" 29	37	20	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 25, snow and rain, .37 inch; on 27, night, .39 inch; on 28, forenoon, .13 inch, evening .33 inch; on 29, morning, ½ inch snow.

Storm Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	30
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, March 29.
Wheat, May 72.

Philadelphia, March 29.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75a76c.
Corn, 40.
Butter, fancy creamery 22c; do print 23c.
Eggs, fresh, 13½.
Live Poultry, per pound:
Chickens, as to size and quality, 10a11; old roosters, 7c; ducks 11a12c; and geese, 9a11c.
Potatoes, 70a75.
Baled hay and straw, per ton:
Timothy, choice, $13; mixed, No. 1, $10.50a11. Straight rye straw, 8.50; wheat and oats straw, 7a8.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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THE NEWS.

J. C. Root was elected sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World for eight years at a salary of $7,500.

John Bigby, who was shot by the Palmetto, Ga., mob last Thursday, died at Atlanta, his death making the fifth victim.

During the absence of John Dian and wife, of Greenfell, Manitoba, from their farm, their residence caught fire and their five children were burned to death.

The Woodmen of the World, in convention, selected Columbus, Ohio, as the next meeting place. Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, and Denver were the other candidates.

The Illinois House of Representatives passed the Senate bill to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other fruit insects.

Thomas Stubblefield, nephew of Circuit Judge Robbins, was shot and fatally wounded at Mayfield, Ky., by Joseph Hammonds, of Clarksville, Tenn., in a sudden quarrel.

A Pittsburg dispatch says ninety-eight per cent. of the manufacturers of flint-glass tableware have given options on their plants for the proposed combination. The lamp combination is also assured, with a capital of $6,000,000.

A fast passenger train on the Erie Road jumped the track at Rittman, ten miles west of Akron, Ohio, killing Engineer Wallace Logan. Fireman Barney Ward and two passengers were injured.

Every employe of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Smelting Works, the local branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, received a bonus of ten per cent. of the wages earned during the past year in lieu of an increase in wages.

Maurice Chaney, who is wanted in New York, charged with operating a swindling game among the wholesale druggists of that city, was arrested in Chicago. Chaney represented himself as a leading druggist of Chicago.

By the death of Mrs. Annette Hyde Colton, in Springfield, Mass., a bequest of $25,000 becomes available to the town library of Stafford, Conn., the bequest having been made by her brother, Arbey Hyde, formerly a prominent resident of that town.

Henry Miller, the old veteran at Montreal who sent threatening letters to President McKinley and others and was arrested at the request of the United States Consul General, has been examined by the police physicians and found to be insane.

The Buffalo express, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was derailed at North Wilkesbarre, Pa., by crashing into an engine which overlapped a switch. The engineer and fireman escaped with a few bruises. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none was seriously injured.

About 650 operatives in the Warren Cotton Mills, at Warren, R. I., stopped work on account of the dismissal of one of the employes.

Six hundred employes of the Fox Pressed Steel Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., have quit work because the firm has refused to grant an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages.

Mrs. Frank Wilsick, of Oliver, Pa., used kerosene in kindling a fire, and as a result she and her two little children were fatally burned in the explosion which followed.

C. W. Jefferson, conducting the largest grocery in Louisville, Ky., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities, according to the schedule filed, are $78,170, with assets of about $60,000.

Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Harlem, N. Y., has been unanimously called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, Pa. The salary is $6,000 a year.

The window glass factories of D. O. Cunningham, Cunningham & Co., limited, and Phillips & Co., all of Pittsburg, were closed down by the strike of eighty-lehr-tender and shove boys for an advance of 10 per cent.

Martin Schroeder, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., was fatally stabbed by an unknown person in San Francisco. The police incline to the theory that the wound, which is near the heart, was inflicted by a woman.

Furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, have sold 130,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron this week at $14.50 per ton at the furnace. The National Steel Company bought 90,000 tons; Carnegie Steel Company 20,000 tons, and 20,000 tons were disposed of to other concerns.

In the trial of Frank Ainsworth, at Carrollton, Ill., who in an attempted hold-up of a night express train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey, shot and killed Engineer Fred. Dempsey, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at 49 years in the penitentiary.

In an altercation at Tappahannock Capt. A. F. Bagby shot George R. Scott in the arm.

The smallpox is fast disappearing from Alexandria, Va., and the inspection of boats and cars between that city and Washington has been discontinued.

Rev. E. T. Wellford, of Newport News, Va., has received a fourth call to the Presbyterian Church, at Texarcana, Texas.

In Barbour county, W. Va., Frank M. Simon, who struck it rich in Klondike, was married to Miss Frances Simon, his fifteen-year-old cousin.

Reports to the West Virginia board of agriculture show that all crops were badly damaged by the cold weather in February. It is estimated 90 per cent. of the peaches were killed.

A large plant for the manufacture of doors, sash, etc., is to be removed from Oswego, N. Y., to Keyser, W. Va.

Mrs. Martha Place was electrocuted at Sing Sing for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place, being the first woman in New York to suffer death in the electric chair.

President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and Senator Hanna went to Jekyl Island, Ga., where Speaker Reed is also a guest.

Two men were killed at Laredo, Texas, in a fight with Mexicans, who resisted measures taken to stop the spread of smallpox.

The Brooklawn Hotel, at Cleveland, Ohio, was partly destroyed by fire, fifty guests escaping without injury.

The funeral of Mayor Patrick Welsh, of Augusta, took place with imposing ceremonies.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, will accept the appointment as librarian of Congress.

Dr. Oliver Marcy, dean of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and professor of natural history in that institution, died at his home, in Evanston, after a long illness, aged seventy-nine.

Joseph Neimeth, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has confessed to having murdered John Giveonouski, who was struck on the head by a stone while returning from a political meeting at Durica, in 1896.

The passenger train on the Cheyenne and Northern, which has been stalled for a month near Iron Mountain, Wyo., with a number of passengers, has been released from its prison in the snow.

News has reached Seattle, Wash., that five Finlanders say they have discovered evidences of the origin of the Russian boundary line inscribed in a series of old mounds, which, if established, will place the Klondike country within the United States.

PUT TO DEATH.

Revenge for the Killing of a White Planter.

PLOTTERS RUN DOWN.

Leader of the Colored Men Tried to Start a Race War—He Murdered a White Man, Was Arrested and Lynched, and Then His Associates Were Caught by Aroused Citizens.

Texarkana, Ark., (Special.)—Wild excitement prevails among the negroes of Little River county, and seven negro men have been lynched by residents of that section.

The affair originated with the assassination of James A. Stockton, a planter, by "General" Duckett, a negro, last Friday. Duckett was lynched the day after Stockton's murder.

Among those who have fallen victims to the wrath of the whites are Edwin Goodwin, Daniel King, Joseph Jones, Benjamin Jones, Moses Jones, brothers, and another man whose name could not be obtained.

Joseph King and John Johnson was also taken in hand by mobs and whipped. They were afterward turned loose and have disappeared.

Stockton was murdered at his home, near Rocky Comfort, by Duckett last Saturday. The negro escaped at the time, but after remaining in hiding in the swamps until Tuesday he surrendered, saying he had nothing to eat since his flight. He was taken to Rocky Comfort, and soon after his arrival there Sheriff Johnson and deputies started with him to Richmond. They were overtaken by 2 0 armed men, who demanded the prisoner. Duckett was taken to the place where he killed Stockton, and after making a confession he was lynched.

When the negro was taken to the George plantation just before the start was made for Richmond, it seemed as if every man within ten miles knew of the capture. Before the officer and prisoner could get fairly started the whole county was aroused.

After the lynching it was learned that Duckett had frequently tried to get the negroes in the county to join him in a race war against the whites. A few hours after he killed Stockton he passed several negroes at a farm house, and, it is said, told them he had killed one white man and if they would follow him he would kill more.

The Jones brothers were intimate with Duckett, and it was discovered that they were at the head of a scheme to avenge their comrade's death.

Plots that the followers of Duckett had concocted were unearthed, and when the revelation was made a band of men began their search for the principals. Friendly negroes, who had originally informed Stockton of Duckett's threat, knew the plans of the negro schemers, but had been warned under penalty of death, not to communicate them to the whites.

It was learned that 23 negroes were implicated in the plot, and the whites are now bent on meting out summary punishment to all the conspirators. Seven have been killed, and the work of wiping out the entire list continues without relaxation. All implicated in the plot are known, and parties of white men, varying in number from 25 to 50, are scouring the country for them.

Wherever one was found he was quickly strung up and his body perforated with bullets. The work of dispatching the first two or three was an easy matter. But the news soon spread among the negroes, who, instead of making the resistence and offering the battle they had threatened, became panic-stricken and began getting out of the community as quickly as possible.

Reducing Grades.

The contracts have been let by the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through General Manager Underwood, for the proposed improvements on the line between Wheeling and Pittsburg. A few miles south of Pittsburg there are two very bad hills, one known as Whitehall, and the other as Thomas. The grades on the present line, both sides of Whitehall Summit, are 132 feet, plus the curvature (from the fact that they were not equated when put in) equaling a grade of 156 feet per mile.

The grades at Thomas Summit are 136 feet per mile on the west side and 78 to 104 feet per mile on the east side, without equation, which added makes them equal to 164 and 128 feet per mile, necessitating helping power at both summits in both directions. The proposed new line will shorten the distance 2.97 miles, and the saving in elevation at Whitehall Summit will be 157 feet, equal in equated distance to 31,400 feet, and at Thomas Hill a saving of 32 feet in elevation, equal in equated distance to 6,400 feet. The new line will not exceed 66 feet per mile and will save about $50,000 a year in operation.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Milwaukee bootblacks have organized.

Great Britain has 210,000 union miners.

Lathers talk of forming a national union.

St. Paul hasn't an idle union stone-cutter.

Cincinnati clergymen want Sunday funerals abolished.

Cincinnati unionists want a place on the Democratic ticket.

Great Britain's 1,000,000 unionists may form a national federation.

Cincinnati molders will strike on May 1 for $2.75 a day. They now get $2.50.

Boys employed in a Muncie, Ind., glass works lost a strike for the dismissal of colored youths.

A brick trust at Milwaukee has raised the price to $7 a thousand, an advance of $2.50 and $3 per 1,000.

There are more workers employed, says the American Federationist, than at any time within the past few years.

Some New York diamond polishers are on strike because they can earn only $17 a week. They used to get $35.

New York union cigarmakers spent $5,000 in prosecuting successfully a firm that used a counterfeit label.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, has inaugurated an eight-hour scale on the police force and has extended the same to all city public work.

After nearly nine years of existence the St. Paul Retail Clerks' Union No. 2, has decided to abandon the union and return its charter.

The Cleveland Central Labor Union has ordered its business agent to spend a night and take "breakfast" at a 10-cent lodging house.

Sandstone, Minn., stonecutters have not only been ceded the eight-hour day, but they receive $3 a day. They received $2.75 for nine hours.

The New York Newspaper Writers' Union has received a charter from the International Typographical Union and starts its career with 160 members.

TO BURN A TOWN.

Rebels at Malitbog Threaten the Foreigners—A Revolt.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Trouble has begun at Malitbog, the rebels imagining that the foreigners are plotting against them. Catbalogan has been fortified and the women have been removed.

General Lukbani threatens to burn the town before he will surrender. The condition of the foreigners there is precarious, and there can be no immediate movement from Manila for their protection. There is urgent need about Manila for all of the troops here and on the way from the United States, and the present small force renders extensive movements impossible.

Advices from Cebu report everything quiet there, but say that a feeling of uneasiness prevails. The British gunboat Plover left Cebu on March 14 for Ormoc to rescue O. R. Cogan, a British subject, who was a prisoner in the hands of the natives. Arriving at Ormoc, it was found that the prisoner had been removed, and the gunboat proceeded to Catbalogan, the headquarters of the insurgents under General Lukbani, where a native officer was taken on board.

The Plover then went to Leyte, where Cogan was found, but a fight was narrowly averted in getting him on board.

After getting Cogan Captain Cowper, commander of the Plover, offered to take three Spanish prisoners who were held by the natives, but the insurgents refused to give them up.

SCARE AT NEGROS.

Native Tribe at Panay Threaten to Revolt—May Cause Trouble.

Iloilo, Panay Island.—A scare is reported in the island of Negros.

Upward of 60 Spanish refugee planters have arrived at Iloilo, and state that a native tribe of 20,000 strong, living on the Montescos River, 20 miles south of Bacolad, threaten to destroy the haciendas and crops. They have a few firearms, but are mostly equipped with spears and bows. The Spaniards requested arms from General Miller to defend themselves and their property.

There is no change in the situation here. The wounded men are recovering.

ADDRESS TO THE NATIVES.

United States Commissioners' Has Been Made Public.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—The address to the natives of the Philippine Islands, drafted by the American Commission in behalf of the United States Government, and embodying the views of the President, has been made public. After being translated into all the native dialects it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago.

The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people.

It explains that the United States has assumed international obligations which it much fulfill, and which makes it responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines. The Commission, it is explained, is to interpret to the natives the purposes and intentions of the President toward them and also to suggest the establishment of such a government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos and be consistent with the interests of the United States.

The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance; but having destroyed the Spanish power and accepted the sovereignty of the islands, the United States is bound to restore peace in the Philippines. To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the Government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spanish rule.

The majority of the Commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of tribal or provincial local autonomy under a central government which shall be military until a purely civil system is proved to be feasible.

NAVY HAS ANOTHER VESSEL.

The Baracoa, One of the Spanish Gunboats, Has Been Saved.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Another vessel has been added to the American navy in the shape of the gunboat Baracoa. The Baracoa was one of the Spanish gunboats sunk near Guantanamo, Cuba. It is a useful type of vessel for patrol work and is about 50 per cent. larger than the gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, now at the Washington navy yard.

The Baracoa is of steel, 114 feet long, 16 feet beam and 8 feet draft. Its displacement is 135 tons and with 220 horsepower it is able to make 10 knots an hour. It carries one Hontoria gun of 3.5-inch caliber, one of 2.7 caliber and two machine guns. The Baracoa will be ordered north as soon as it can be made ready for the voyage.

The Navy Department is still waiting to hear from the Swedish Company which has undertaken to raise the Cristobal Colon. The project has not been abandoned by any means. Expert engineers in the employ of the company visited the wreck and made a careful study of the situation. They returned to Sweden and, according to their report, began the preparation of exact estimates of the cost of raising the ship. They entertained no doubt of their ability to raise the ship.

JOHN MOORE CONFESSES.

The Kansas Murderer of His Children Says it Was "Like a Dream."

McPherson, Kan., (Special.)—John Moore, the Hutchinson murderer, made a signed statement of his horrible crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife, then burned the house over their heads.

He and his wife had quarreled, and he says they were about to separate. In the statement Moore says:

"I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were all in bed asleep. I turned the lamp down and went to bed. I then had one of my worst spells, and my head hurt me awfully and everything seemed floating before me, and the next thing that I remember after this was in trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle like a dream that I half remember.

"All the recollection I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than to leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I done something to the children, but I do not recollect using the knife or hatchet, I loved my children and I lived for them."

A Year of Great Prosperity.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company was held in this city. The following directors were elected: W. P. Hubbard, D. C. List, Sr., H. K. List and Joseph Spiedel, of Wheeling; James McCrea and J. T. Bocks, of Pittsburg.

The year 1898 was one of great prosperity with this line, which is operated by the Panhandle. The gross earnings increased $39,450 over 1897, and the net earnings show an increase of over $20,000. The increases in freight were phenomenal. Coke nearly tripled, pig-iron more than doubled.

RIOTS IN HAVANA.

Many Persons Wounded in a Conflict With Police.

PEOPLE OPENED FIGHT.

Bad Feeling Between the Police and the People of Havana, Dating from Gomez Demonstration, Culminates in an Affray, During the Course of Which from Thirty to Fifty Persons Were Wounded.

Havana, (By Cable.)—A serious conflict between the police and people of Havana resulted in much shooting and clubbing. From thirty to fifty persons were wounded, some seriously. Among the injured is Police Captain Estampes, formerly a Colonel in the Cuban army.

Ever since the police interference about a week ago with the demonstration in honor of Gen. Maximo Gomez, the police have been unpopular with the populace, who jeer at them and declare them inefficient. Certain newspapers let no opportunity escape to criticise the force, denouncing the arrests as unfair, and charging the police with "trampling upon the rights of a free people." The police are virtually in the position of men who have to make the people fear them in order to secure obedience, as they have no record to fall back upon for example.

The trouble occurred at a public mulatto ball in San Jose street, an unsavory quarter of Havana. Many Cuban officers, Colonels and Captains among them, attended the affair. A policeman on duty on that street, following orders to prevent a crowd collecting in front of the building where the ball was in progress, asked a group of men to go in or disperse. His request was unheeded, and after repeating it he was attacked by the group, whereupon many men issued from the building, set upon him, took away his club and revolver, and handled him roughly.

The policemen immediately notified headquarters, who ordered twenty reserves to the scene of trouble. The crowd had prepared for their arrival. It is said they opened with a revolver fire upon the police, which the latter returned, the shooting being kept up until the ammunition was exhausted. The opponents of the police acted with determination in the affray. Many who were in the building mounted to the roof, which is comparatively low, and fired upon the police from that point. They were apparently well armed and, this fact together with the resolution with which they fought, seems to confirm the belief that the attacking party was mostly made up of Cuban officers, as ordinary civilians would have fled from the revolvers of the police.

Public opinion respecting the police is conflicting. Some sustain them and others charge them with interfering with the rights of the people. As the facts become known, however, opinion is increasing in favor of the force.

American troops were called to the scene when the trouble was over, and numerous arrests followed. Police Capt. Estampes, who is well known in Cuban military circles, is so badly injured that fears are entertained that he will not recover. Police Inspector Raoul Arango, who came into notice on the day of the Gomez demonstration because of his attempts to break up the procession, and who subsequently challenged Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, chief of staff of Gen. Gomez, for having accused him of clubbing a woman, is credited with bravery and coolness in his efforts to restore order.

BANDITS KILLED.

General Miller Repulses Their Attack Upon Iloilo.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—The mountain banditti of Panay Island recently threatened a serious attack upon Iloilo, but they were repulsed, with a loss of two hundred men, by General Miller.

It is reported, on hitherto reliable authority, that Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender, and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to perform the national service of despatching them. On Friday last General Lagarda visited Malolos for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent leader and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in the face of overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo was furious at the advice, and ordered General Lagarda to be executed immediately.

The unfortunate general was promptly decapitated.

Among the incidents of the fighting was the coolness exhibited by a company of the Washington Volunteers, who crossed the river in a native canoe under a heavy fire—fifteen being taken across on each trip of the small boat—to attack the enemy's trenches.

The inability of the commissary train to keep up with the advance led to considerable suffering, and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and, falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six miles, numbers returning to camp in the artillery ambulances, which were always close up to the lines. The work of the ambulances was especially worthy of mention.

NO APPOINTMENT FROM UTAH.

Only One Senator From Utah Until the Next Legislature Meets.

Salt Lake, Utah, (Special.)—Governor Wells has decided for the present, at least, not to appoint a United States Senator to succeed Senator Cannon, whose successor failed of election in the joint assembly, which closed its session in a deadlock March 9 last.

Should a Senator be appointed from one of the States, and the Senate acts favorably on the appointment, Governor Wells will then name Senator Cannon's successor, but otherwise he will allow the matter to be settled by the next legislature.

CAMBON TO ACT FOR SPAIN.

To Represent Spanish in Exchanging Ratifications of Treaty.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, called at the Department of State and gave formal notice of the signature by the Queen of Spain of the peace treaty. It was agreed that Ambassador Cambon should act as the representative of the Spanish government in making the final exchange of ratifications, while Secretary Hay will represent the government of the United States.

SMOKELESS POWDER BLOWS UP.

Three Men Killed and a Number Injured at the Dupont Works.

Penn's Grove, N. J., (Special.)—Over 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded at the E. I. Dupont Powder Works, at Carney Point, near here, and opposite Wilmington, Del., instantly killing three workmen and injuring a number of others slightly.

The bodies of the dead were blackened and disfigured by the explosion.

It has not been determined what caused the accident, which took place about 1 o'clock in one of the drying houses. The shock from this explosion shook the country for miles around and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken in many houses. Across the Delaware river in Wilmington the noise of the explosion was also heard.

Immediately following the first explosion came several other distinct, and nearly as loud, explosions in small storehouses. Both the drying house and the storehouses were demolished, and other small buildings about the works were damaged.

Francis G. Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead.

The works have been running on large government orders for smokeless powder.

MORE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Germans Demand the Removal of the Chief Justice and the British Consul.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—A petition was received at the Foreign Office here signed by all the Germans in Samoa, protesting vehemently against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and a further maintenance of the Berlin treaty, which is characterized as no longer bearable. The petitioners detail a number of alleged contraventions of the treaty by Mr. Chambers, especially toward Herr Grevesmuhl, the chief of police.

The petition and the official reports will be sent to the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, in support of the German case.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a letter from its Samoan correspondent, Herr Von Wolffersdorff, dated February 21. After recounting the critical situation the writer declares that if the German Government will not help the Germans of Apia against the alleged injustice and outrages of Mr. Chambers the Germans will rise armed and obtain the desired redress.

The correspondent then describes the indignation of the Germans when the instructions of the Foreign Office arrived, ordering the recognition of Mr. Chambers.

The Tageblatt demands the removal of E. B. S. Maxse, the British Consul at Apia, claiming he is the prime cause of all the trouble.

A SMYRNIOTE IN OUR NAVY.

John Ververis Killed in Action on the Winslow in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department has received an account of a commemorative service in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in honor of John Ververis, a Smyrniote, who was a member of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow and was killed in action in the battle of Cardenas, Cuba, on May 11, 1898. The account states that imposing funeral services took place in the Church of St. John the Baptist in the presence of the friends and kinsmen of the dead sailor and many spectators.

Mr. Stilpon Pittakis, the director of the museum and leader of the Greek College, well known, it is said, for his warm admiration of the American nation, delivered a speech which deeply moved all present, and concluded by a panegyric upon the American flag, which he hoped would float haughtily for centuries and be respected by all countries, diffusing rays of progress, justice and civilization.

DUG UP HIDDEN WEALTH.

Farmer Found Money Buried in Old Shoes and Now He is Arrested.

Terre Haute, Ind., (Special.)—The police of this city have arrested Recam Ingram, a farmer hand, on a peculiar charge.

Ingram was employed on the farm of George H. Frink, near Chrisman, Ill., and several days ago, while digging near his employer's barn, unearthed an old tomato can containing $80. Ingram continued his search with such good results that he brought to the surface $1,600, which had been buried in old cans and discarded shoes.

Frink, whose money it was, discovered his loss and telegraphed the police of this city. Ingram has agreed to return to Illinois without requisition papers, and an officer will take him back.

CAPTURED BY HEAD HUNTERS.

An American Said to Have Been Tortured in a Filipino Prison.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—A letter from Captain McQuesten, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Infanty, now at Manila, tells of the release of A. B. Peters, an American photographer, who was captured and tortured by Filipinos.

Peters was made prisoner while taking pictures outside the American lines. He was thrust into a jail, where he was visited by a native captain, who tested his sword on the prisoner's body and threatened to kill him. The Filipino chief then called in a number of naked savages, all armed, who made passes at Peters, and one of whom wounded him in the arm.

The next morning he was taken to Malolos, where he found eight other Americans, two Englishmen and a Spaniard. Finally he got his release through the intervention of American officials.

Recruits for Garrison Duty.

Columbus, O., (Special.)—An order for the organization of a new company at the United States barracks here is believed to mean that all posts in the United States will be garrisoned by recruits, while the regular infantry will be sent to the Philippines. The cavalry only is expected to be retained for duty in the West.

Mother and Children Burned.

Uniontown, Pa., (Special.)—Mrs. Frank Wilsick, of Oliver, to kindle the fire poured coal oil in the stove while she was holding a babe in her arms and another child was standing near. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the flames shot out and enveloped them all. Their clothing was burned off and their bodies were fatally burned.

PERSONAL NATURE.

Gen. Elwell Otis is always out of bed before reveille sounds.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to be still one of the best rough riders in the State.

Senator Fairbanks has been presented with a Spanish sword, the gift of a soldier admirer, who captured it at San Juan.

Bishop Potter, of New York, has a dislike of elevators, and generally walks upstairs in buildings where they are used.

Ex-President Harrison is a great newspaper reader. He subscribes to at least one paper of every leading city in the country.

VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Women Leap From a Blazing Lodge Room.

TWO OF THEM KILLED.

A Number of the Women Rush Through Smoke and Flame Down the Only Stairway—All of Them More or Less Burned—Explosion of a Gasoline Stove the Cause.

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—Comparatively insignificant in material destruction, but appalling in its harvest of deaths and suffering, was a fire that partially destroyed the Patterson Block, at Seventeenth and Douglas streets.

Two of its victims have already passed away, one more is not expected to live, and about 25 others are suffering from broken limbs and burned and lacerated flesh.

The blaze started shortly after three o'clock. A group of women, busy with the affairs of the secret orders with which they were affiliated, were in a moment brought face to face with death. Sixty seconds later seven of them lay burned and bleeding on the pavement to which they had dropped, 40 feet below, and the others were rescued after they had been more or less severely injured in their desperate dash down the single flight of stairs that led to safety.

The fire originated from a gasoline stove explosion in a room in the rear of the third floor of the building and next to the elevator shaft. It was not discovered until it had spread to the adjoining apartments, and the entire floor was filled with smoke and flame. About twenty members of the Women's Lodge of Maccabees were attending a committee meeting in the front waiting-room, on the same floor.

They were unconscious of danger until a janitor threw open the door and told them to get out before the flames cut them off. The warning came too late. The fire swept through the door and down the single stairway.

Those nearest the door fled through the blinding smoke and reached the street with hands and faces burned and blistered. The rest faced a solid wall of flame. There was a fire escape at the south front of the building, but none of them thought of it. They rushed panic-stricken to the windows through which the smoke was already pouring. The fire, scarcely a foot behind them, caught their clothing and scorched their faces.

In another instant the spectators attracted by the cloud of smoke were horrified to see one after another spring from the open windows and fall heavily to the pavment. No one arose. They were quickly carried into the office of a physician across the street. Most of them were bleeding from severe cuts and bruises and all were burned until their skin hung in shreds.

As fast as dressings could be applied the victims were taken to the Clarkson Hospital. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Schamel died without recovering consciousness.

Aside from the fatalities and the injuries to persons, the fire was not a serious one. The loss will not exceed $50,000, half of which was on the building. The losses are fully covered by insurance. Various secret societies which occupied halls on the second and third floors lost their regalia and papers.

A PALACE OF SALT.

Salt Lake City is to Have a Unique Edifice to Attract Visitors.

Salt Lake, Utah, (Special.)—Something new in the way of palaces is to be erected in this city shortly.

Cities in a cold climate erect ice palaces, but Salt Lake intends to put up a salt palace. Millions of tons of salt rock are available. It is said that there are no difficulties in the way of making the proposed palace entirely of salt.

When completed it will be a novelty, and will doubtless attract visitors not only from the inter-mountain section, but from all parts of the country.

Now It is an Oyster Trust.

New Haven, Conn., (Special.)—Under the laws of the State of New Jersey an organization is about to be formed with a capital of over $5,000,000, which will control the oyster grounds on both sides of Long Island Sound, in New York and New Jersey bays, oyster farms of Narragansett bay and Rhode Island and oyster grounds of Massachusetts. Andrew Radel, of Bridgeport, president of the Bridgeport Traction Company, it is said, will be made president of the new company.

A Chattanooga Railway Leased.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special.)—President S. W. Divine, of the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company, has just returned from the East. At Washington he signed a contract with the Southern Railway for a ninety-nine-year lease of the Chattanooga Belt tracks and will equip the suburban lines with electricity. The same company will now build an electric line to Chickamauga, the work to be commenced at once. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York capitalists are furnishing the funds.

To Increase Southern Iron Output.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special.)—Because of unprecedented demand for Southern pig iron, furnace operators are preparing to increase the output of this district 50 per cent. within the next sixty days by blowing in seven furnaces now idle. This will make 21 furnaces in operation, with a daily capacity of 3,600 tons.

High iron prices are expected to cause another advance in the wages of 10,000 miners April 1, according to the sliding wage scale.

Esterhazy to Join Aguinaldo?

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Major Count Esterhazy has made some seemingly frank statements this week to an interviewer. He said that the French headquarters' staff supplied him with anti-Dreyfus articles "ready written for insertion in the American papers."

He also expressed the wish that he had enough money "to join Aguinaldo and serve in his little army."

Russia Supports China.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"It is asserted here that negotiations are almost concluded by which the treaty port New-Chwang, Province of Leao-Tong, on the river Liaos, near the Gulf of Pechili, will become a Russian possession. Russia undertaking in return to support China in resisting the demands of Italy."

Buried in Arlington.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The remains of Lieut. William George Elliott, United States Army, whose death occurred August 11 last at Santiago, were interred with military honors at Arlington.

THE STOPPING OF THE CLOCK.

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm,
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I, starting, lift my head in half alarm—
The clock has stopped—that's all.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I so found
An instant feeling, almost like dismay?
Why note its silence sooner than its sound?
For it has ticked all day.

So many a life beside my own go on,
And such companionship unheeded keep;
Companionship scarce recognized till gone,
And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blessings heaven daily grants
Are in their very commonness forgot;
We little heed what answereth our wants—
Until it answers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall—
Something unthought of, linked with all our days—
Some clock has stopped—that's all.
—George H. Coomer, in Youth's Companion.

A BLOODLESS DUEL OF THE WEST.

Captain Jacob Matthews died recently near Sidney, Neb. He was a principal in one of the most singular, if bloodless, duels ever fought in the West. He emigrated from Pennsylvania early in the 60s, and settled at Omaha, where he began as a small merchant. Of Quaker stock and peace loving, he frequently declared he had fired a pistol only once in his life. His title was entirely complimentary.

The duel in which he engaged took place shortly after his arrival at Omaha City, when he aroused the animosity of Bull Tomey, a blackleg and an expert with the pistol. Matthews refused to sell goods to Tomey on credit, whereupon the latter promptly challenged the young merchant to a duel. As Tomey had participated in a dozen or more such affairs and had always come off victorious, great was the surprise and alarm of Matthews' friends when he promptly accepted the challenge.

"I have never had a pistol in my hands in my life," said Matthews, "but I mean to meet him, though neither of us will be hit."

The next day Tomey and Matthews met in a field south of the town. The news of the impending duel had been well circulated and friends of both assembled, although the general conviction was that Matthews was as good as dead.

To the amazement of the spectators, as well as Tomey and his second, when they reached the field they found a newly dug grave yawning for him who should fall in the duel. Tomey made it the butt of his coarse wit.

"That feller Matthews is a thoughtful one," he said to the crowd. "He comes out here to get me to pop him off and has his own grave ready, so we can hold the funeral without waste of time."

"On the contrary," answered Matthews, "I have had that grave dug for you."

There was even greater cause for astonishment when Matthews' second—Williams—strode on the field. He was known to be one of the most desperate men in Omaha. His fame as a dead shot was as great as that of Tomey, while his daring and wickedness were held in far higher repute by the rough element, of which he was a ruling spirit. Some trifling kindness had won this desperado to Matthews, and he had sworn to see him through the fight and secure fair play, if he had to clean out a score of his own tribe.

The duelists were to stand and fire at ten paces, and Williams, who immediately took charge of all arrangements without much deference to the wishes or views of his fellow second, so managed it that the grave came directly between them. To this arrangement Tomey and his second strenuously objected, but Williams, with an ugly frown, overruled them, saying tersely that, as the challenged party, his principal had a right to select the ground, so long as no obstacles intervened. The dirt from the grave had been removed to a distance, so there could be no complaint on that score. Tomey and his second appealed to the crowd, but soon found themselves a helpless minority, for the predominating rough element were afraid of Williams, and so of course sided with him. The respectable spectators naturally agreed with any proposition made in the interest of Matthews, whether the benefit was apparent or not. Finding it of no avail to protest further, Tomey's second placed him on his side of the grave, and Williams did likewise with Matthews. Then Williams stepped some paces to the right of his principal, and made a brief address.

"You men are to have one shot apiece," he began, looking straight at Tomey, who stood at careless ease with a smile on his repulsive face.

"That's all I want," he retorted: "I don't believe in tearing 'im all to pieces."

"All you want?" repeated Williams; "We'll see that you don't try to take more. And another thing I want you to bear carefully in mind, Bull Tomey, that I'm standin' here with my gun in my good right hand, and if you fire before I give the word of command, why, I'll blow the heart out of you; and I reckon from what you know of me, you will believe I'm in earnest when I caution you."

Tomey scouled darkly, but made no answer. Relations between the two men were strained, but Williams was much too strong in the esteem of the rough element for Tomey to declare for an open breach.

"Don't worry about me shootin' ahead of time," he replied surlily, "but hurry up these proceedings. I want to get back to town with the boys to celebrate this funeral."

"Very well, we're ready. I will count one, two, three, and then you are both to blaze away at the word 'Fire!'" went on Williams, at the time leveling his pistol at Tomey's breast.

"I'm going to keep you under cover," said he, as Tomey drew back with a start, "to make sure you don't fire at my man till the proper time. Your second may also cover my man, if he likes, to make certain his gun don't go off too soon, and that will even up the coverin' business all around."

Tomey's second, not to be outdone by Williams, and acting on his advice, promptly drew a bead on Matthews, and thus the seconds stood. The crowd began to insinuate that there were too many hifalutin novelties being introduced at the duel, but Williams silenced all dissension by the ferocity of his rebuking glare.

"Now, then, ready;" he called, and the principal brought their weapons to bear upon each other. "One!" he continued, and paused abruptly. Tomey aimed at his antagonist's head, holding his pistol motionless and true. Matthews covered the entire anatomical range of the ruffian and fastened his eyes unflinchingly upon the snaky little optics.

One minute, two minutes, thre minutes passed, but Williams, cooly disregarding the lapse of time, refrained from continuing the count. Instead, he leisurely surveyed Tomey and kept his pistol barrel on a line with the latter's heart. Matthews, who was still covered by Tomey's second, remained serene and totally indifferent as to aim. Tomey was beginning to show signs of nervousness and tension. His pistol arm twitched perceptibly once or twice and he shifted his aim from Matthews' head to his heart. The spectators muttered impatiently at the delay, but Williams paid no heed. He waited five minutes, then announced in sepulchral tones:

"Two!"

Matthews now took careful aim, pointing his weapon directly at Tomey's brain. Tomey was plainly ill at ease and eager to let fly at his opponent. Once Matthews withdrew his glance from Tomey's eyes and allowed it to rest upon the yawning grave. Unconsciously Tomey's glance followed suit; but the suggestions that grisly chasm inspired in his mind must have been unpleasant, for his pistol arm was observed to twitch again and his aim became unsteady and fluctuating. Matthews, however, brought his eyes to bear once more upon Tomey's. But the latter found it difficult to return the piercing gaze. Instead, he shifted his glance from the grave to Matthew's rigidly held pistol.

The time dragged horribly, yet the relentless Williams remained silent. The mutterings of the spectators gave place to a settled hush—deep, significant, awful. Tomey's face grew pallid and began to work spasmodically. Perspiration broke out on his brow and ran in tiny streams down his cheek. He gulped several times like a famished creature.

"Three!" roared Williams. His principal extended his weapon half an inch forward and ran his eye along the barrel. But Tomey was fairly palsied. His eyes were staring and bloodshot; his pistol barrel was swinging from side to side like a pendulum and frightened within an inch of his life. The silence was maddening, yet Williams seemed in no hurry to break it with the fatal word.

The terrible delay was too much for the cowardly ruffian, who suddenly gave a hoarse cry, fired his pistol wildly, and leaped into the grave. Williams and the spectators made a dash for him. The shot had passed harmlessly over Matthews' head, but the crowd was eager to avenge the treachery which had prompted it. The grave was deep, but they got the poltroon out, and by no gentle means, either. His second in the meantime, under cover of the confusion, decamped.

"Now, you miserable cur," said Williams, when Tomey had been set on his feet, still quivering and sick from terror, "you may take your choice—either Mr. Matthews here shall kill you (as he has first call) or I shall do the job, as I promised you."

Tomey begged hard for his life, but Williams was obdurate, and the crowd—even his former friends—were anxious to attend the funeral at once. Matthews pleaded for him. He said he was content to accept the cringing apology, which the coward poured out in a torrent, and let him go. His entreaties finally gained the day, but not, however, until the spectators had ridden the disgraced duelist around on a rail and kicked him over a fence, with the injunction to vanish and never return on pain of death.

The Mexican in Old Age.

When a Mexican grows old he seems to shrink up until there is little to be seen of him but a big hat, and a scrap of blanket pulled tight over his meagre shoulders. His beard and hair stand out white and distinct from his dark shrivelled face, which looks like that of a mummy in its frame of white. Life in one of these towns is as absolutely different from what one sees in an American village as though it were a bit of Egypt or India. Yet it may be seen at the end of a three days' journey from almost any of the Eastern and Northern States, and is well worth the journey.—Harper's Weekly.

The presidential term in France is seven years.

A NEW CORNER OF AFRICA.

THRILLING DETAILS ABOUT TWO LATELY DISCOVERED TRIBES.

They Believe in the Transmigration of Souls—Wives Killed When a Chief Dies—Prefer Human Meat to Any Other.

The white man's restless curiosity has left so little of the earth's surface undescribed to readers at home that it is a surprise to know there is still a great tract of Darkest Africa left. The European scramble for the lion's share of the continent has brought its library of information up to date on the Niger Valley, on Uganda, on the countries north of Rhodesia and on the southern Soudan. But the extension of the hinterland principle has not yet touched the heart of Africa; and it is only the much-discussed telegraph and railway from Cape Town to Cairo that has called attention to the little known part of Central Africa that lies north of the Zambesi River. Concerning two very large portions of it, Barotsiland and the Awemba country, some very interesting information obtained at first hand is given by the last Cape papers.

The Rev. Francis Coillard of the Evangelical Society of Paris has spent many years in these territories. He found the Barotsi tribe very industrious and intelligent. When they saw the missionaries building their houses of wattle and daub they imitated them and did it even better than the missionaries. When they saw the missionaries draining the country they set to work also, and since then had made several canals uniting their principal village with the Zambesi River, some eight or ten miles away. They have perfect belief in the transmigration of souls. Among certain of them a man during his lifetime adopted an animal, such as a crocodile, tiger, elephant or lion, into which he wished his soul to pass on his death, and, after a certain ceremony, and when attending the funeral of a relative, they would even imitate the habits of the animals they had adopted, in their roaring, etc.

The Awemba country, which comprises ten thousand square miles, southward of the Tanganyika and Nyassa plateau, is occupied by natives of exceptionally fine physique. A traveler who has just returned from residence among them says the head chief of the Awemba died recently, and the body is being kept, in accordance with the native custom, for a year. When it is buried, if the custom be still carried out, the head man of the tribe and a number of women will have to be sacrificed.

The country is described as low and swampy, and therefore extremely unhealthy for Europeans. It abounds in game of all kinds, particularly elephants, and the trade in ivory is of considerable dimensions. Entering the country from the south, an object of unusual interest that is passed on the journey is the tree which marks the last resting place of Livingstone, which bears an inscription cut on the base of the tree giving the name of the missionary, together with an inscription in the native language. The body of a deceased chieftain is, as mentioned above, kept for twelve months, during which time it remains in his hut, and at the end what remains of it is placed in calibashes; over these, when the time arrives, are slaughtered a number of the late chief's wives, together with the chief's head man, so that it would appear that the Prime Minister of the country occupies a position fraught with a certain amount of risk. In the case of a child detected stealing anything, the father is sentenced to have four fingers removed from each hand and his wife and children are sold as slaves to the Arabs. A liar is punished by being deprived of his eyes, the argument being that the liar sees too much, and that it would be better that he should not have the opportunity of seeing quite so much in the future, while anybody discovered spreading unreliable news concerning the actions of the chief is discouraged by having his ears cut off, though in this connection it is only fair to add that the practice of mutilation has to a great extent died out during the last two or three years, in fact, since the whites have commenced to occupy the Tanganyika and Nyassa plateau.

But there is a West African tribe that can teach the Awemba a lot in the way of human delicacies. Mr. P. A. McCann, who has had nineteen years' actual residence in West Africa and seven years trading and residence with the cannibal tribes of the French Gaboon, has returned to England. He says he got friendly with these tribes and thoroughly studied their habits and customs. They quite believed that the white men ate white men, as they themselves ate their fellow blacks. A big chief offered Mr. McCann the smoked thigh of a native. This was considered a gracious act. To refuse it would be unfriendly. Mr. McCann was in a dilemma. But he feigned illness and said he was not eating just then. The chief eventually put the matter off good-humoredly by saying he supposed the white man preferred white man to eat instead of black man.

"The Mpongwes," said Mr. McCann, "are in ferocity and pugnacious qualities second to no other tibe in Africa. Their villages mostly consist of a single street, from 600 yards to 1,500 yards long, on each side of which are the houses. In these houses they cook, eat and sleep, and keep their store of provisions, the chief of which is smoked game and smoked human flesh hung up to the rafters. Although ferocious and quarrelsome to a degree, they are very industrious. They show considerable skill in the manufacture of pottery, and the designs of their cooking pots, water jars, tobacco pipes, and palm wine bottles are extremely artistic. In ironwork they are also skillful workers. Although they kill game for food, they much prefer human meat to any other."

Every Age Has Its Own Style of Face.

Every age has its own style of face and features, due possibly to the fashions of the day, which impress themselves even in the expressions of the human countenance. No one who studies modern portraiture can fail to note the resemblance that runs through the works of the fashionable painters. It is not merely their characteristic style, but the type which they have transferred to canvas, and which almost borders on sameness. These well born, carefully trained beauties of to-day are as much alike as peas in one pod. They only vary in degrees. Of course, the artist "idealizes." He would not be an artist did he not find more in the face before his easel than the sitter sees when she gazes in the mirror or her family and friends may detect in daily familiarity. All the sumptuous detail of costume also adds to the variety of a picture; but in pose, in expression, there is traceable only this one woman of the end of the century, a creature of superb physique, clothed or unclothed, like a royal princess. Compare her with the pictured women of 100 or 200 years ago, and see how altogether changed is this "eternal feminine." In fifty years' time there will be produced another "beauty," but one ventures to predict it will have as great sameness as the beauty which commands our admiration in the portrait exhibitions of the present day, and which shows that fashionable painters are slaves to their subjects' will.—Boston Transcript.

BLEDSOE'S BATTERY OF GENTLEMEN.

Not One of Them Was Ever Reprimanded—Tribute From Grant and Beauregard.

"I was a member of Captain Hiram Bledsoe's famous Missouri battery," said a man who is living in New York. "His recent death removes about the last prominent figure from the Confederate ranks in Missouri. Except in the presence of his superior officers he preferred to have his men call him Hi. He went into the war right at the beginning. The men who first enlisted under him were his neighbors and acquaintances in Cass county, where he had lived since the Mexican war.

"There were five brothers in his first command. When they presented themselves for enlistment Hi asked them if they had not better divide, and added that he did not want to have the entire family. But the boys insisted, and it is a singular fact that they, with their commander, fought through the war. So far as I can now recall no member of the Bledsoe battery was ever reprimanded. It was a model organization. Its discipline was army talk. And when Bledsoe met Gen. Beauregard for the first time Beuregard complimented him on the reputation of his command, and asked him the secret of it. Bledsoe's reply was that his command was composed of gentlemen, and that he treated them accordingly at all times. When this superb organization was decimated and it was proposed to recruit it with conscripts Bledsoe refused. He said the men who fought under him must be volunteers. He challenged the admiration of Grant by the way in which he fought Grant's command at Port Gibson in 1863. It was when Grant was closing in upon Vicksburg. Bledsoe held off the entire advance for one day, and Grant asked, so I have heard, who was in command, and said if there were a few more as determined as Bledsoe, the war would have lasted longer.

"In 1864 a command of Federals moved up near Bledsoe's lines, and the boys in blue became very noisy and did some miscellaneous firing. Bledsoe was asleep. The noise awoke him. Turning to the nearest Captain, he asked what the trouble was about. And when informed, he said: 'Well, I must stop this, for I want to go to sleep.' And he shelled the Federals until they withdrew.

"When the war was over Bledsoe returned to his home in Cass county. He represented that county in the Legislature for several terms. He was consulted by the leading men of his party, and if he had not checked his friends he might have had any office in the State. But he insisted on staying at home.

"In 1895 there was but one Confederate monument in Chickamauga National Park. It was the gift of Missouri. On its sides is the story of Bledsoe's battery."—New York Sun.

The Doom of the Steam Locomotive.

The Scientific American quotes from Le Genie Civil a description of a high-speed electric locomotive recently tested with success by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Company on its line from Paris to Melun, a distance of some thirty miles. The machine, which is conspicuous by the absence of a smokestack, boiler and a tender for coal, easily hauled a load of 100 tons at a speed of sixty miles an hour and a load of 147 tons at a speed of twenty-seven miles an hour, and its capacity greatly exceeds this performance. Looking back on the brief history of electrical development, it is impossible to believe that the smoky and noisy steam locomotive will long survive. It has been a good friend to mankind, but its departure will not be mourned.—New York World.

Carpet Worth $1,000,000.

In the treasure-room of the Maharajah of Barnda is said to repose a carpet which cost nearly $1,000,000. It is only 6 by 10 feet in size, but is woven from strips of pure pearls, with center and corner circles of diamonds. It required three years to manufacture this jewel of a carpet, which was intended as a gift to a beautiful Mohammedan belle.

FRANCE'S GREATEST NAVAL HERO.

Jean Bart's Part in Abolishing the Brutal Code of Oleron.

Captain Mahan has shown how England began her world-wide dominion under Drake and Raleigh and made it good under Nelson. Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia politician and orator, in his "The Story of France," makes the claim that, had the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV., encouraged Jean Bart as he deserved, the sea and the world might have another story for us to-day. Mr. Watson writes:

"Jean Bart is a robust figure of these times. He came of a race of corsairs of Dunkirk. A corsair, you must know, was a gentleman pirate. He did unto all ships but those of his own country the deeds which pirates did unto all ships without exception."

Jean Bart's grandfather was a celebrity, known in corsair circles as the Sea-fox. His father was likewise a semi-pirate of eminent respectability, and accumulated a great deal of plunder. Thus Jean was cradled in the luxuries, liberties, and heroisms of legalized piracy, and from his youth he followed the seas."

In 1666 he served in the crew of a man-of-war commanded by a brute named Valbue. Even at this early age he was a hero. In those days the captain of a ship was master of life and death on board his vessel. The code of Oleron, "an eye for an eye," was then the guide. If a sailor drew a knife upon another, the offending hand was nailed to the mast with a knife. If he killed his mate, his own body was tied to that of his victim, and both were cast into the sea. This simple code was practiced for several hundred years, because it was popular among sailors. In trying a case the captain took a vote of the crew, and the majority decided.

There was one Huguenot sailor in the crew of Calbue, and his religion made him the butt of his messmates. Valbue told a story of a miracle performed by some priest, and, when he had finished, he threw at the Huguenot sailor an insulting remark and a tin can. The sailor appealed to the code of Oleron. Valbue, angered by his resistance, struck Lanoix (the Huguenot) with a capstan. Lanoix retreated over the iron rail which ran across the forward part of the ship and warned Valbue not to strike him again, "for I have passed the chain." This was known in all ships of those days as "the chain of refuge." This part of the ship was as a sanctuary on land. Valbue declared that the law did not apply to swine Jews and Huguenots, and so rushed upon Lanoix and struck him. Lanoix stabbed the captain in the arm, and all the crew except Jean Bart Sauret fell upon the Huguenot, who killed one of them with his knife.

"Bring me the book!" shouted the captain, and the cabin boy fetched the code of Oleron.

"Read me the law!" demanded Valbue of Sauret, putting his finger on the clause meant.

"I will not read it!" answered Sauret, disgusted and indignant.

"You are not acting according to law," continued Sauret. "This unfortunate man (Lanoix) is entitled to three meals at which he may confess his faults; he is also entitled to make his oath of excuse and his promise of future obedience."

"Hush your mouth!" shouted Valbue. "Being a heretic, he is entitled to none of these rights.

"Listen!" continued Valbue, whose method of procedure was, in truth, diabolically regular and correct. "The sailor who raises his hand against the captain shall be fastened to the mast by a knife, and he shall be compelled to loose his hand from the knife in such a way that he shall be compelled to lose at least half of his hand."

After carrying out this brutal program, Lanoix was tied to the body of the sailor he had killed, and both were cast into the sea. Jean Bart stoutly protested against this procedure, and left the ship when it reached Calais. The inhumanity of the occurrence so shocked Colbert, Louis's great minister, that he had the maritime code changed.

Philippine Superstitions About Aguinaldo.

It is quite true, says F. D. Millet, in his Manila correspondence to Harper's Weekly, that Aguinaldo is reputed to have miraculous powers; that he is said to be impregnable, that no mortal weapon can harm him, and that his followers, when going into action, often carry in their mouths a slip of parchment with his magic name written on it, which, they believe, will protect them from harm. The Filipinos are intensely superstitious, inordinately vain, and, like all people of the Malay stock, treacherous—that is, they have no code of honor or morals as regards an enemy. Their superstitions have been largely worked on by the leaders of the rebellion, and every possible means is used to make the armed native believe that his cause is heaven-born. The officers distribute among the men little ang-ting ang-ting, or charms, with some image or word or the name of Aguinaldo written on them, and those who can afford to pay for them generally wear on the chest a large piece of cotton or linen, on which is rudely drawn in ink a number of symbols, Christian and heathen combined. The soldiers have little or no fear of death when provided with a breastplate of this sort, and fight with the ardor and determination of savages.

Has a Monopoly of Snow.

The Prince of Palermo is said to owe his wealth chiefly to the trade in snow, of which he has a monopoly. The snow is brought at night in baskets on mule back from the mountains to the coast and shipped to the Italian cities, where it is sold at two and three cents a pound.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

John Kratz Slew His Son and Himself in Despair—After Telling His Wife He Was Ruined by Loss of $40,000 in Philadelphia Market He Grew Calm and Perpetrated a Ghastly Deed—Other News.

A terrible double tragedy took place at Belfry Station, four miles from Norristown, in which John Kratz, a Philadelphia stock broker, shot and killed his only child, Clayton, aged 7 years, by sending two thirty-eight calibre bullets crashing through the unsuspecting boy's head. With the smoking revolver in his hands Kratz then killed himself by placing the weapon back of his right ear and blowing his brains out. The motive for the crime is attributed to temporary loss of reason through adverse stock speculations. Kratz returned home earlier than usual and the first words with which he greeted his wife were: "We are ruined. I have lost all my money and we have only got the farm left." Shortly after his arrival Clayton came home from school and the father, apparently resigned to adversity, began to perform his customary chores about the place. Shortly after 4 o'clock he called upon Clayton to accompany him to the woodshed for the purpose of turning a grindstone. The lad readily consented, the father taking a carving knife to sharpen. Nothing unusual was thought of this by Mrs. Kratz. They delayed so long that she finally determined to call the boy to prepare his lessons. She went toward the shed, and the ghastly sight of the bloody forms of her lifeless husband and child met her gaze. She was overcome with terror and ran screaming to all the neighbors. The quiet villagers were panic stricken by the news, but finally quieted down sufficiently to have the bodies removed at once to the dwelling. The weapon clutched tightly in the father's hand told the story. Coroner McGlathery was hurriedly sent for, and with his physician made a hasty examination of the bodies, preparatory to holding an inquest. These officials found the neighborhood in a wild state of alarm over the terrible deed. Mrs. Kratz is a woman who is held in high esteem, and it was thought that when she married Kratz ten years ago that she had made a fortunate marriage. The reputed happy domestic relations of herself and husband made the affair all the more of a startling nature to the neighbors, for the Kratzs were envied in a worldly way. His wife endeavored to console him when he returned home crestfallen. His grief was unbounded, and between his sobs he informed her "I dropped forty thousand dollars." She tried to reconcile him in a merry way, observing as a palliative to his despair. "Oh, cheer up; we have the farm and Clayton left. We will be all right again." To this he moaned out: "Oh, you could get along if Clayton wasn't here." She assured him that there was enough left for all three to live comfortably. The encouragement seemed to infuse a new spirit of hope into his breast. He appeared cheerful, but it was the cunning craftiness of a madman, and left the confiding wife totally unprepared for the shocking discovery. Mrs. Kratz, whose maiden name was Emma Reiff, is a daughter of the late Jacob Reiff, a prosperous farmer, who left his children considerable property. Another sister is married to Professor S. U. Brunner, of North Wales. Mrs. Kratz was born and raised near the vicinity of her present abode. Little is known of Kratz except that he is what was known in the neighborhood as a stock speculator and it was thought that he had a broker's office in Philadelphia, to which city he made daily trips. He was about 56 years of age. He had the reputation hereabouts of being very shrewd and successful in his dealings, and always seemed to relish the compliment when his sagacity was referred to in those terms. He enjoyed the distinction of being a city business man in a rural neighborhood, where the neighbors are all husbandmen. He was considered somewhat eccentric.

Clemmer to Hang May 18.

James A. Clemmer, the Montgomery county murderer of Mrs. Kaiser, will die on the gallows on May 18. The Supreme Court records notifying Governor Stone of the affirmation of the decision of the lower court were received at the Executive Department and the Governor fixed the day for the execution. Jonas Preston, Jr., the Chester County murderer, will also die on the gallows on the same day.

Kicked to Death by a Cow.

Mrs. Christian Monk was found dead in the stable at her home in Eckley by her 7-year-old daughter. The woman went to the barn to do the milking and being absent so long the child went out to find her parent, and on reaching the stable found her mother lying flat on her face in the back of the stall. Evidence showed that the cow had kicked her in the stomach, killing her.

Lawnton Inn Burned.

Fire destroyed Lawnton Inn, the famous hotel at Oak Lane. The flames were seen issuing from the porch of the hotel. The frame structure was soon a total ruin. Lawnton Inn was owned by Mrs. Jane Thompson, of Ogontz, and Mrs. A. S. Williams, of 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. It was fully furnished and equipped for the reception of the early guests. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

Escaped in Night Robes.

The large country house of H. Graham Rambo, in Valley Township, was totally destroyed by fire, caused by a defective flue. The house was occupied by Mr. Rambo's farmer, John Lynn, who, with his wife, narrowly escaped burning to death. They were awakened from their slumber by the cracking of the flames, which were then consuming the room in which they were asleep. They escaped through a window in their night robes and lost everything.

Rev. Dr. Swallow Ill.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, late Prohibition candidate for Governor, is seriously ill at his home in Harrisburg.

Failed to Conciliate.

As the conventional young man sat talking with the conventional young woman the conventional stern father came in. The young man would fain be sociable and at ease. "The open door——" began he. "The front door is open at this minute," said the father.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 30

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

A Modern Department Store,

10,000 SQUARE FEET.

The following first-class lines are obtainable in Centre county only at The Racket,

Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods.

"Botany Mills" Novelties in Dress Goods.

Vantine Silks, exclusive patterns

"Centemerie" Kid Gloves.

Her Majesty Corsets.

Coidette—(Inner lining.)

"Empress" Teas and Coffees.

National Standard 10c Sheet Music.

The list is not nearly complete, but enough to show U that The Racket is a unique store in this county and worthy of Ur patronage.

No matter where U go. whether in city or town, U will find the above lines only in the leading stores, and this fact should prove to U that The Racket is Bellefonte's leading store. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Spring-Time

Is close at hand and welcome too, were it not for that dreaded

House-cleaning.

But as there is a balm for every wound, so there is consolation in the pleasure from the prospect of gazing upon your floors covered with the bright new

China and Japan Matting

Just received by

Wolf & Crawford.

See them displayed in the window.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from March 23 to 28 and 30 to April 3.

The next will reach the Pacific coast about April 4, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5, great central valleys 6 to 8 and eastern states 9.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about April 4, great central valleys 6 and eastern states 8. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 7, great central valleys 9, and eastern states 10.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending 8 a. m. April 10 will average about normal.

The first, second and fourth weeks in April will average about normal in rainfall and temperature, while the third week will be cold, with a largely increased precipitation. Don't forget that these weather events are expected to occur a few days earlier west of the Mississippi and later east.

The coldest part of April is expected to reach the Mississippi river not far from the 17th. The heaviest rains will occur a few days before this low temperature wave as it moves across the continent from west to east. After this low temperature has passed eastward the weather will rapidly change to warmer, and for about two weeks but little precipitation may be expected.

The month of April will average warmest in the great central valleys and coldest on the Pacific slope, while it will be about normal on the Atlantic slope.

Rainfall for April will be about normal between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and on the Pacific slope, above normal between the Rockies and the Mississippi and in south Atlantic states, and below normal in New England states. The exceptions will be a little below normal in Texas and on the north Pacific coast.

The most important weather forecasts included a warm wave, followed by a cold wave in the northern states during the last ten days of March, and a series of tornadoes in the mid-latitude states between April 23 and May 8th.

Get prices from Grant Hoover on Insurance.

REGULAR FEES ONLY.

The Boro Treasurer Has Made no Raise in His Charges.

The fees to which the boro treasurer shall be entitled as custodian of the public funds, is as yet a point to be settled, for the council and Treasurer Goodhart have not yet arrived at a compromise.

Last Wednesday evening the boro dads held a special meeting to consider the point. During 1898 the boro expended over $8,000, and the boro treasurer handed in his bill at 3 per cent. for handling the funds. The council asked the advice of their attorney, who informed them that they could allow whatever fee they saw fit; that the treasurer was illegally elected; that the law requires the council to elect the treasurer instead of leaving the people to fill the office, accordingly the council voted only one per cent.

Further light has been thrown on the controversy and there are many rumors afloat which should be set aright. Many were eager to condemn the present treasurer for attempting to take advantage of his office. His charges of 3 per cent. are only what was allowed the former treasurer, H. W. Kreamer, which can be seen by any one consulting the auditor's report for 1896 and 1897. Mr. Goodhart denies having entered into a contract with any one to serve at one per cent. He is willing to be sworn on this point in the face of what certain boro officials may charge. The councils' allowance has not been accepted, and the treasurer may insist on being allowed his charges, which the law permits.

We are in receipt of the following from the treasurer, which we gladly allow in correction:

Editor Reporter, March 27, 1899—I noticed in your paper of last week that you had published an article about me that is not true. I want to see that you have it corrected in your paper this week. You said that Mr. Kreamer served the office of treasurer at 2 per cent. I have the statements of 1896 and 1897 and they show that he drew 3 per cent., and as to me having made an agreement with the council or anybody else to serve at 1 per cent. is not true. The first I knew of it was the evening of the auditor's meeting. J. M. GOODHART.

Boom for Lewistown.

Years ago Mifflintown on P. RR was an important headquarters of traffic. Gradually changes were made that lessened the business at that place, and now the Lewistown Gazette states that the long-expected transfer of railroaders from Mifflin Station to Lewistown Junction is to be made on July 1. With the opening of Lewistown as the new railroad center, the building of a trolley line there and the prospects of locomotive works being added to the large steel plant at Burnham, the outlook for Lewistown is decidedly bright.

To Make a Town Prosper.

The following from an exchange contains a large amount of truth: The prosperity of a town is not guided by the wealth of its inhabitants, but by the uniformity with which they pull together when any important duty is to be accomplished. A man with a thousand dollars at his command and an interest in the welfare of his town at heart can do more for the building and improving of it, than a millionaire who locks up his capital and snaps his finger at home progress.

No Salary With the Office.

The REPORTER stated a week or two ago that the office of County detective to which Joseph Rightnour, of Bellefonte, was appointed, had a salary of $240 per year connected with it. We were misinformed. Joe gets paid only for what services he renders, and we gladly set him at rights by this correction.

He Was Busy

An exchange says: "We stepped into a down town store the other day of a business man who does not advertise, and we were surprised to find him busy. He had the itch and a Waterbury watch. When he was not scratching himself he was winding the watch. It was a wonderful case.

Secured a Place.

J. H. Zong, of Walker, who was here last week trying to secure a place in which to instal a laundry, has been successful in having several locations offered him when his enterprise was publicly known. He expects to start a modern plant.

Death at Snow Shoe.

On Sunday Dr. Miller Stewart, one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, died at Snow Shoe, from heart trouble. He was aged about 80 years, and leaves a wife and several children. He was a prominent Republican.

Hard on Trout Fry.

The state fish commission reports that after the February blizzard, melting snow affected the water at the Allentown hatchery, and at least 1,000,000 trout fry perished.

More for Tobacco than Soap.

Clearfield county paid $105 for tobacco last year to supply the jail inmates, and only invested $12.72 in soap for the same persons.

Grant Hoover leads in Insurance. Insure with Grant Hoover.

Death of Mrs. Mary Foster.

Mrs. Mary Etta Foster, widow of the late Wm. Foster, deceased, died at the residence of Mr. M. E. Dieffenderfer, in Mifflinburg on Tuesday afternoon, aged about seventy years. Mrs. Foster was a daughter of the late Dr. B. and Mary M. Thompson, who long resided in Mifflinburg. She was joined in marriage with Mr. Wm. Foster, a prominent citizen and farmer of Union county. The husband died a few years ago. She was a lady of good education, and years ago taught school in Columbia, Centre and Union counties. Surviving her are the following brothers and sisters: Dr. John C., of Seibertville, Luzerne county; Oscar L. B., of West Buffalo township, Union county; Mrs. Carrie T. Snyder, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. William Shirk, of Atlantic City, and Miss Kate J. Thompson, of Lewisburg. The funeral was held Friday morning.

Clean Your Premises.

The time of the year is about here when every one should commence cleaning their premises of the accumulation of the winter's ashes, rubbish, etc., so as to give them a neat appearance and put them in a healthy condition. Lime should be freely used so as to make a thorough disinfection of the entire premises. The back yard and lot should not only receive special attention, but the street in front of the dwelling should be given attention. If every housekeeper would keep the street clean in front of their residence our town would present a more tidy appearance than it generally does. It would require very little effort on the part of each one to accomplish this much desired result.

The Sick.

The wife of Edward Bressler, of Aaronsburg, is quite ill of consumption.

Frank Fisher, of Boalsburg, is ill of typhoid fever at the hospital in Philadelphia.

A seven year old son of Frank Foreman is seriously ill of pneumonia.

The venerable Mr. Bible, of near Sprucetown, is in a precarious condition, ill of dropsy.

Mr. Strohm, the well-known merchant at Centre Hill, remains in his serious condition.

A daughter of Wm. Keller, at the station, is quite ill of consumption.

Emma, a daughter of Abr. Lose, is ill of consumption.

Miss Gramley is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. F. Luse, in this place.

Perkins School Tax Bill.

Representative Hoskins, of Erie county, has introduced a bill in the house providing for the levy and collection of a two mill tax on real estate, the proceeds to be returned to the school districts of the state in proportion to the number of teachers employed for an annual term of not less than seven and one half months. The purpose of this bill is to improve the school by increasing the teachers' salaries.

Signs of Early Spring.

Those who watch signs and govern themselves accordingly, predict an early spring. They hold that as there was no warm weather sufficient to start the trees budding during the month of February, the same conditions will be in force until April, when an unusual warm spell will set in and continue. One of the largest fruit yields ever known is predicted throughout certain sections of this state.

Colony for North Dakota.

The Port Royal Times says: From those who are in possession of the facts we learn that 131 tickets have been ordered for the colony who will start from this county for North Dakota on March 27. Eighty-one will go from Port Royal and fifty from Mifflin station.

The Feast of Passover.

The Hebrew feast of the passover began Saturday and will continue for eight days. The feast commemorates the passing of the angel of death over the houses of the Israelites just before the flight of the tribes from Egyptian bondage over the desert into the promised land.

Married.

March 23rd, 1899, by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Isaac Shuey, and Miss Jennie Smith, both of Buffalo Run.

At the home of the bride, Tuesday, March 28th, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Daniel J. Decker and Mrs. Mary O. Lyon, both of Centre Hall.

For the Normal Schools.

A bill was introduced in the house at Harrisburg, which provides for the appropriating of $130,000 to the normal schools of the state.

Died Near Bellefonte.

Abner Rider, a veteran of the Civil war, died last Saturday at his home near Bellefonte, at the age of 77 years. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DEATH ENDS SUFFERINGS.

After a Long Illness, Mrs. W. H. Bartholomew Died Early This Morning.

The death of Rachael E., wife of Mr. William H. Bartholomew, at the railroad station, occurred early this morning, at about three o'clock, after a long and lingering illness of many weeks.

For several weeks Mrs. Bartholomew has been lying in a critical condition, and her death was expected at times, but she would again rally, and the devoted family would be led to hope for a continuance of the favorable conditions. Many weeks ago she was attacked with la grippe and her illness dates from that time. With the complications incident to this disease she was taken down. Several weeks ago her jaws became stiffened and it was impossible for her to partake of any nourishment except through a small opening in the mouth and by injections. She bore her illness with Christian fortitude, suffering greatly. Everything possible was done to relieve her sufferings, but the end was only prolonged.

Mrs. Bartholomew was aged over forty-eight years. She was the daughter of David and Helen Hanna, both deceased, and was born at Penn Hall, in which vicinity she always resided until removing to Centre Hall in 1885 with her husband. She was the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. The children are, Miss Helen, teacher of the primary school at Millheim, Charles and Edwin.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon; services will be held at the family home at about one o'clock. The burial will be made in the cemetery at Spring Mills.

Death at Woodward.

Henry Stover died at his home about one mile north of Woodward on Wednesday morning, of inflammation of the lungs, aged about 74 years. Several weeks ago Mr. Stover while in a demented condition, wandered from home to one of the fields on his farm. With a hunting knife he attempted to cut his throat, inflicting ugly gashes under the jaw. He was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood. He would have recovered from the self-inflicted injuries, but the exposure is supposed to have been the direct cause of his death. He had been in ill health for several years. He leaves four children to mourn his death, Charles, Mrs. Isaac Orndorf, Mrs. Agnes Stover, residing at Woodward, and Mrs. David Musser, in Nittany valley. The funeral will take place on Saturday forenoon.

Wants Company to Join Them

One of the managers of the new telephone company just organized in Williamsport, was in Bellefonte last week with the view of making arrangements to connect with the Commercial Telephone Company's system of this place. He says that by the time they get their line up they will have eight hundred to a thousand 'phones in that city, and when everything is in working order the patrons of both lines will have the privilege of talking back and forth for nothing. This is a great convenience that will certainly be appreciated by our people. —Bellefonte Gazette.

A Collection of Antiques.

A. F. Heinkle, of near Lewistown, has a collection of 500 arrowheads ranging from the midget less than one-half inch in length to the large ones four inches long; spear heads of all sizes; several skinning knives. five little axes and seven tomahawks. The greater number of the relics were found by Mr. Heinkles along the shores of the Juniata about the island at Mifflin, and the others along the river shore between Mexico and Thompsontown.

Erecting Poles.

The Commercial Telephone Company is working towards the Centre Hall district and have gangs of men at work in two sections erecting poles. The poles from Potters Mills to Tusseyville and Colyer will be up in a day or two and then the men will work from Potters Mills to Centre Hall. Another force is erecting poles across Nittany mountain from Pleasant Gap. The town will be reached in a week or two. It is expected by May 1st to have at least some of the 'phones working in Centre Hall.

On the Move.

All the week it was the proper thing to be on the move, and many have already settled down in their new homes while others yet have to get in the swim. There will be much changing around in town; many have gone to other places while others moved in. The town is not crowded quite so much as for several years past, and there were enough dwellings to go round.

Starting Another Mill.

E. M. Huyett, the extensive lumberman, who is operating on a large tract above Colyer, is putting in another large stave mill in the mountains beyond Potters Mills with two large mills and a big cattle ranch, along with other interests, his time will be well occupied.

Write Grant Hoover for rates on Insurance.

UPS AND DOWNS

All wire is up in price, but our price on manufactured wire goods is down lower than ever.

2 inch mesh No. 19 Wire Poultry Netting we offer as follows:

12 inch wide, per roll	$0.75
18 inch wide, per roll	.95
24 inch wide, per roll	1 25
36 inch wide, per roll	1 90
48 inch wide, per roll	2 50
60 inch wide, per roll	3.15
72 inch wide, per roll	3 95

All rolls run 150 feet in length.

We do not claim that you can rest easier on our Bed Springs than on others, but we do claim that our pricet are the easiest.

A Wood Frame, woven top, with 3 rows or 15 coil springs underneath at $1.68.

A Wood Frame, woven top, with 4 rows or 28 coil springs on slats, and slats hung on 4 wire cables, and set screw, for $2 18.

A Wood Frame, woven top and bottom with 4 rows or 50 coil spriugs between, at $2 48.

S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

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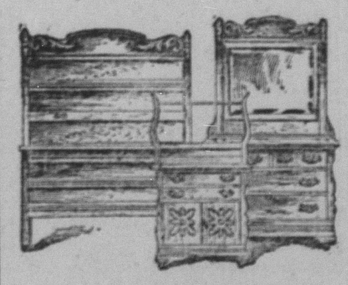
The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



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JOHN SMITH & BRO,

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Contains a complete novel in every number, in addition to a large quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter.

No continued stories, which are so objectionable to most readers.

It should be in every household. Subscription, $3.00 per year.

Agents wanted in every town, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong; her complexion is perfect, and he sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

BORAXINE

A substitute for soap, for all washing and cleansing purposes.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF SOAP.

Dip the garment in hot water, lay it on the wash-board and with thumb and finger, sprinkle a little Boraxine over garment, roll it up and lay in tub and soak 30 minutes. Rub lightly on wash-board and dirt will fall out at once; if water gets too dirty take clean. Rinse to get suds out. Blue with a little Boraxine in the water and your wash is done.

A blessing to every housekeeper using it. 10c. a lb. package.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

HELLO!

Tell Your Neighbors About the

30 Golden Oak Chamber Suits

Just received at W. R. Brachbill's. They were bought at a sacrifice sale before the advance in prices. Now you get the prices.

A Solid Oak Suit, Large Beveled Plate Mirror, Double Top, price $12 75

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